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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FC 1-57

January 2, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through January 2, 1957, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$332.7 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through January 2, 1957, about 1.189 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.210 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480, Through January 2, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized 1/	Sales Regis-tered 2/	Export 2/bales	Exported or bales	Contract-ing Date	Final Contract-ing Date	Final Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55									
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,600,573	55,777	55,836	3-31-56	4-30-56		
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55		
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55		
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56		
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	36,600,000	217,097	215,043	6-30-56	1-31-57		
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55		
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,521,963	42,488	42,242	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56		
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	700,000	3,525	2,766	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,500,000	8,110	6,184	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000	6,648	6,552	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	840,000	2,395	2,222	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56		
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56		
Total.....			123,737,867	700,625	689,785				
Fiscal Year 1955-56									
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000	4,021	3,668	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690	5,535	5,463	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55		
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-01	864,740	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56		
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,532,000	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56		
Colombia.....	2-11-55	25-06	6,137,000	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56		
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,500,000	43,955	43,958	5-31-56	7-10-56		
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,716,000	32,499	13,646	12-31-56	3-30-57		
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D	11/26/56					
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000	18,042	17,970	11-30-56	1-31-57		
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	24-04	5,721,000	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56		
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000	24,809	21,809	12-31-57	1-31-57		
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000	130,982	122,197	12-15-56	12-31-56		
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	25,167,000	149,200	123,083	11-30-56	2-28-57		
Total.....			84,616,430	472,658	415,389				

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	31,019	11-30-56
Burma/United Kingdom.....	9,523	3-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	7,967	3-30-57
Burma/Germany.....	7,923	3-30-57
Burma/India.....	300	3-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	1,367	4-30-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	0	4-30-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	0	4-30-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	0	4-30-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	0	5-31-57
Netherlands.....	959	2-28-57
Pakistan.....	0	1-31-57
India.....	6-29-57	
India.....	6-29-57	
Indonesia.....	6-29-57	
Yugoslavia.....	6-29-57	
Italy.....	6-29-57	
Total.....	104,852	
Total PAs Issued.....	332,743,297	

Agreements Signed But
No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	5,248,000
Korea.....	7,800,000
India.....	4,462,879,816
Total.....	59,927,816

GRAND TOTAL..... : 1,489,277 : 1,210,026 :

Cotton Linters
Spain.....

10-16-56	17-02	3/	300,000
			1-31-57

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.

2/ Registrations and vessel approval, through December 28, 1956, as reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.



FC 2-57

January 15, 1957

SOUTH KOREAN MARKET FOR UNITED STATES COTTON

Summary

Expansion of the South Korean textile industry is expected to provide an increasingly important market for United States cotton in 1956-57. Cotton imports, financed by foreign aid funds, are entirely from the United States. Imports were 117,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in 1955-56, and will increase considerably in 1956-57. Cotton stocks were unusually low at the beginning of the year, and domestic production of cotton is smaller than in 1955-56. Mill consumption increased 7 percent in 1955-56 and will go higher in 1956-57.

Cotton textile industry

Increased mill capacity of the South Korean textile industry, expanding demand for cotton products by the steadily increasing population, and a need to rebuild low inventories are expected to provide a larger market for United States cotton in 1956-57. Cotton mill consumption, mostly of imported cotton, amounted to 150,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in 1955-56, or about 7 percent higher than in 1954-55. Efforts are being made by the Government to increase mill consumption to about 200,000 bales in 1956-57 but the rate of consumption thus far this year indicates that this figure is not likely to be reached.

Consumption of domestically produced cotton amounted to 73,000 bales in 1955-56, as compared with 80,000 in 1954-55. Most of this cotton is used for padding in clothing, and only small quantities, from 10 to 15 percent of the crop, are used by spinning mills.

There are 17 cotton spinning mills in South Korea, 2 of which are still under construction. The equipment in place in 1955-56 was reported at 374,000 spindles and 6,700 looms, and is expected to reach 444,000 spindles and 9,300 looms in 1956-57. Achievement of these levels will represent substantial recovery toward the goals of the 5-year plan for rehabilitation, since severe war damage was suffered in 1950 and 1951 during the Communist invasion. The goal for the spinning section of the industry was 446,000 spindles and 11,000 looms for the weaving section to be attained by 1957.

South Korea's first textile mill was installed during Japanese occupation in 1917, and additional mills were built in the intervening years up to the second World War, when Japan's conversion to war production resulted in the transfer of idle textile machinery to Korea. At the time of the outbreak of the Korean War in June 1950, there were 317,000 spindles and 9,000 looms in operation in South Korea. Textile production from the 8,700 bales of cotton consumed that month amounted to 3.6 million pounds of yarn and 8.7 million yards of fabric. During the war, 69 percent of the spindles operating in June 1950 and 63 percent of the looms were destroyed or damaged. About 46 percent of the 6.3 million square feet of building space was affected in the same way.

A short term rehabilitation program was designed in 1951 to meet immediate requirements, and within 2 years capacity had been restored to 177,000 spindles and 3,900 looms, utilizing about 6,000 bales of cotton per month. The long-range 5-year plan was devised to secure the most up-to-date machinery and auxiliary equipment possible under existing conditions. The plan was projected to supply annually, when completed, approximately 13 yards of cotton cloth and 1.8 pounds of cotton yarn, per capita, on the basis of an estimated population of 20 million. The population estimate was later revised to 22 million.

The principal products of the South Korean textile mills are cotton yarn and sheeting. Production in 1955-56 amounted to 60 million pounds of yarn and 130 million square yards of sheeting, and in 1956-57 is tentatively estimated at 95 million pounds of yarn and 157 million square yards of sheeting.

Mills are steadily increasing their equipment and plan to improve the quality of goods produced by using higher qualities of cotton. Until recently most of the cotton used was of 1 inch or less in staple length, 99 percent in 1954-55 and 95 percent in 1955-56. In the first 3 months of the 1956-57 season, however, only 86 percent of the United States cotton exported to South Korea was 1 inch or less: 12 percent was from 1 to 1-1/8 inches; and 2 percent was 1-1/8 inches and over.

The cotton grown in South Korea is about one-third to one-half American type of rather low grades, and the remainder is Asiatic type. Practically all of this cotton is used for cotton padding for clothing, although in good crop years, the Government collects from 10 to 15 percent of the crop for mill use to supplement the imported cotton.

Cotton imports

South Korea's cotton imports in 1955-56 amounted to 117,000 bales as compared with 170,000 in 1954-55, and 90,000 in 1953-54. The decline in 1955-56 is attributed mainly to delay in reaching agreement in regard to exchange rates and in making arrangements for payments in local currency. All cotton is imported from the United States, financed under the foreign aid programs of the International Cooperation Administration, or by sales for foreign currency under terms of Title I, Public Law 480 (The Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, 83rd Congress).

Cotton imports in 1956-57 are expected to more than double those in 1955-56. Funds authorized by the ICA in March 1956 provided for export of approximately 132,000 bales by the end of December 1956, and another 78,000 bales have been authorized for shipment in 1957.

Cotton production

South Korea's cotton production in 1956-57 was estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at 72,000 bales, a decline of 11 percent from the previous year. Cotton acreage for 1956-57 was estimated at 300,000 acres, an increase over the 276,000 acres harvested in 1955-56. The low production from the increased area was caused principally by excessive rainfall in the major cotton producing sections during June and July.

There are 18 cotton gins in South Korea, which operate a total of 1,007 gin stands. These gins are located throughout the country and handle all the local cotton procured under the Government's cotton purchase program. Gins reportedly are not operating at full capacity because of the small quantities purchased by the Government in recent years. About 70 percent of the 1956 cotton crop was produced in four provinces: Cholla Pukdo, Cholla Namdo, Kyungsang Pukdo, and Kyungsang Namdo.

Cotton stocks

Cotton stocks in South Korea on August 1, 1956, were reported at 25,000 bales, or only about half of the quantity available at the beginning of the 1955-56 season, and equivalent to only 2 months' mill requirements. Stocks of United States cotton were down to 21,000 bales at the beginning of the current season because of the reduced 1955-56 imports and increasing consumption. Stocks of domestic cotton from the 1955-56 crop were only 4,000 bales.

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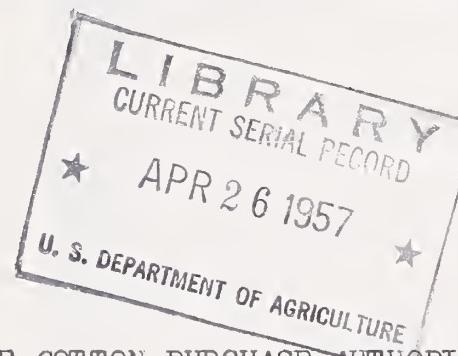
FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FC 3-57

January 15, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through January 14, 1957, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$333.668 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through January 11, 1957, about 1.568 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.251 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Title I, Public Law 480, Through January 14, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Date Issued	Funds Authorized	Sales Registered	Exported or Booked for Contracting Date	Final Delivery Date
		Author- ized 1/ dollars	Regis- tered 2/ bales	Export 2/ bales	
Fiscal Year 1954-55					
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	: 11-03 : 3/ 9,863,473	: 55,777	: 55,836	: 3-30-57
Israel....	5-10-55	: 16-05 : 1,124,253	: 5,449	: 5,519	: 10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	: 18-02 : 3/ 2,900,000	: 14,506	: 14,560	: 11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	: 17-02 : 3/ 8,086,731	: 40,507	: 39,607	: 3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	: 20-03 : 36,600,000	: 216,797	: 215,143	: 1-31-57
Austria....	6-29-55	: 21-03 : 510,000	: 2,573	: 2,518	: 12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	: 15-05 : 6,521,963	: 42,488	: 42,242	: 11-30-56
Pakistan/Hong Kong....	6- 6-55	: 15-04 : 70,829	: 330	: 330	: 6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	: 15-07 : 700,000	: 3,525	: 2,766	: 11-30-56
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	: 15-06 : 1,500,000	: 7,610	: 6,184	: 11-30-56
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	: 15-09 : 276,310	: 1,545	: 1,545	: 11-30-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	: 15-10 : 9,207,208	: 49,562	: 47,958	: 11-30-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	: 15-08 : 1,400,000	: 6,648	: 6,566	: 11-30-56
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	: 15-11 : 840,000	: 2,395	: 2,222	: 11-30-56
Korea....	6-30-55	: 24-01 : 9,400,000	: 58,400	: 58,300	: 12-31-55
Japan....	6-30-55	: 22-05 : 35,000,000	: 191,713	: 188,573	: 2-29-56
Total.....		: 124,000,767	: 699,825	: 689,899	: 1-15-56
Fiscal Year 1955-56					
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	: 15-12 : 800,000	: 4,021	: 11-30-56	
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	: 15-13 : 1,123,690	: 5,535	: 11-30-56	
Colombia.....	7-21-55	: 25-03 : 1,635,000	: 8,126	: 11-30-55	
Ecuador...	11- 9-55	: 29-04 : 864,740	: 1,680	: 12-15-55	
Israel....	11-18-55	: 16-12 : 1,532,000	: 7,492	: 6-30-56	
Colombia.....	2-11-56	: 25-06 : 6,137,000	: 32,697	: 7,564	: 10-31-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	: 11-08 : 3/ 8,642,800	: 43,955	: 43,958	: 9-30-56
Austria...	2-21-56	: 21-06 : 5,716,000	: 33,332	: 15,952	: 12-31-56
Spain....	3- 2-56	: 17-08 : C A N C E L L E D	: 11/26/56		
Finland...	4-23-56	: 18-07 : 3/ 2,860,000	: 18,042	: 11-30-56	
Indonesia...	4-30-56	: 34-04 : 5,721,000	: 13,620	: 10- 1-56	
Chile....	5-22-56	: 12-04 : 3/ 5,260,000	: 31,193	: 12-31-56	
Japan....	6-29-56	: 22-09 : 19,300,000	: 131,153	: 1-31-57	
Spain....	6-29-56	: 17-19 : 25,167,000	: 149,200	: 12-15-56	
Total.....		: 84,759,230	: 480,046	: 130,383	: 2-28-57

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	37-03	5,256,000	43,200	11-30-56
Burma/United Kingdom.....	33-03	2,625,000	13,925	10,803 : 3-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	33-04	9,000,000	23,593	11,301 : 4-30-57
Burma/Germany.....	33-05	2,625,000	14,651	9,973 : 4-30-57
Burma/India.....	33-08	3,850,000	2,600	300 : 3-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	34-06	3,000,000	5,384	2,488 : 4-30-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	34-07	4,000,000	561	0 : 4-30-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	34-08	3,000,000	1,608	200 : 4-30-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	34-09	3,500,000	28,500	7,839 : 4-30-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	34-11	11,500,000	0	0 : 5-31-57
Netherlands.....	38-01	275,000	1,800	959 : 2-28-57
Pakistan.....	15-20	7,792,000	750	0 : 1-31-57
India.....	39-03	23,925,000	105,730	46,774 : 6-29-57
Indonesia.....	34-13	1,561,000	5,800	1,800 : 5-31-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-11	3/12,800,000	6,800	200 : 5-31-57
Italy.....	20-11	30,200,000	134,010	5,074 : 5-31-57
Total.....		124,909,000	388,912	130,819 : 6-29-57
Total PAs Issued.....		333,668,997		

<u>Agreements Signed But No PA Issued</u>	<u>No PA Issued</u>	<u>GRAND TOTAL.....</u>
Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	4,748,000
Korea.....	3-13-56	430,000
India.....	8-29-56	4/46,879,816
Total		52,057,816

GRAND TOTAL..... : 385,726,813 : 1,568,783 : 1,251,151

<u>Cotton Linters Spain.....</u>	<u>10-16-56</u>	<u>17-02</u>	<u>3/ 300,000</u>	<u>1-31-57</u>
				2-28-57

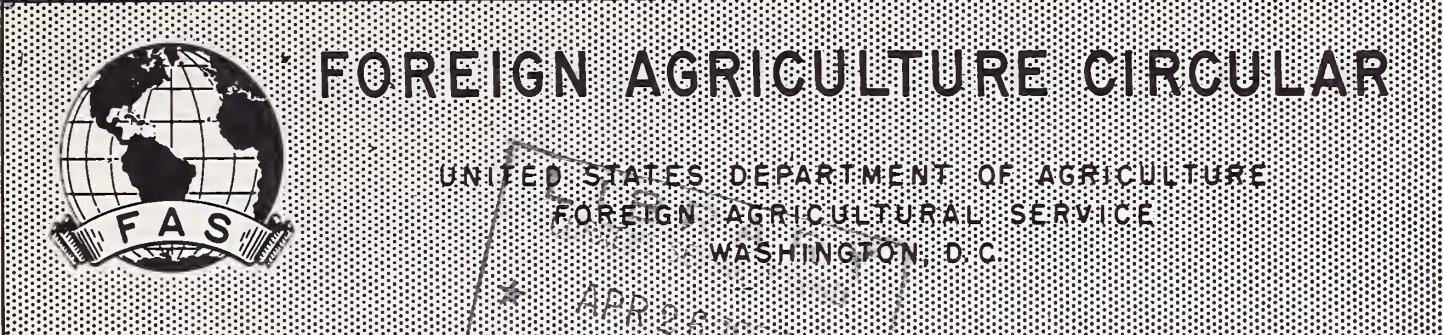
1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.

2/ Registrations and vessel approval, through January 11, 1957, as reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

4/ Program for fiscal years 1956 and 1959.





FC 4-57

January 29, 1957

APR 26 1957
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION ESTIMATE UNCHANGED

World cotton production in 1956-57 is estimated at 38.9 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), unchanged from the estimate released last November. Production estimates are now lower than in November for Brazil, Mexico, Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, but these are offset by higher estimates for India, Pakistan, Sudan, Argentina, and the United States. Recent reports indicate no change in the year's production prospects in Communist countries, mainly the Soviet Union and China. The 1956-57 world crop is only 0.6 million bales below last year's record production of 39.5 million bales, but is 23 percent above the 1935-39 average.

World cotton acreage is placed at 79.4 million acres for 1956-57, about 2 percent lower than the 1955-56 estimate and the 1935-39 prewar average. In the past year cotton acreage declined more than 7 percent in the United States and about 2 percent in the foreign Free World, with significant decreases taking place in Mexico, Central America, Brazil, and Egypt. In contrast, acreage increases in Syria, Sudan, and Spain are in line with plans for expanding cotton production in those countries. The decline in world cotton acreage without a corresponding decrease in total production indicates the emphasis being placed on improvement of yields in many countries.

The United States crop of 13.3 million bales is 1.4 million bales smaller than the 1955 crop, mainly as a result of continued acreage restrictions, acreage removed from production under the Soil Bank program, and slightly lower yields. The 1956 crop is about equal to the average of 13.1 million bales for the 5 prewar years 1935-39. With a crop of this size the supply of cotton in the United States will total about 27.8 million bales in 1956-57. Upland cotton ginned prior to December 1 this season averaged higher in grade than in the 3 preceding seasons, but was about equal in staple.

Production of American Upland-type cotton in the foreign Free World will total about 3 percent lower in 1956-57 than in 1955-56. Declines of 0.5 million bales in Mexico and 0.2 million bales in Brazil more than offset increases in Upland types of about 0.2 million bales in India, 0.1 million bales in Syria, and smaller increases in Argentina and Spain. In Mexico, reduction of 24 percent in acreage in 1956-57 from a year earlier and the corresponding drop in production is attributed mainly to

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Production 2/		
	Average		1955 3/		1954	
	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1956 3/	1945-39	1955 3/
acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA						
EI Salvador	9:	35:	73:	113:	95:	21:
Guatemala	-	8:	39:	52:	5:	90:
Mexico	725:	1,034:	1,820:	2,700:	2,038:	40:
Nicaragua	9:	11:	213:	257:	334:	5:
United States	27,788:	21,258:	19,251:	16,928:	15,651:	577:
British West Indies	20:	12:	17:	13:	13,149:	7:
Haiti	-	37:	50:	-	12,104:	1205:
Total 4/	28,642:	22,403:	21,470:	20,124:	18,074:	13,523:
EUROPE						
Bulgaria 5/	85:	82:	-	-	35:	20:
Greece	168:	111:	270:	410:	395:	52:
Italy	56:	40:	100:	133:	130:	11:
Romania 5/	8:	102:	-	-	-	-
Spain	46:	130:	267:	406:	500:	10:
Yugoslavia	8:	-	29:	35:	35:	18:
Total 4/	372:	511:	1,146:	1,399:	1,475:	1,127:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087:	3,697:	-	-	3,430:	2,328:
ASIA						
Aden	-	-	37:	-	-	-
Cyprus	11:	5:	13:	12:	12:	1:
Iran	453:	239:	620:	650:	625:	85:
Iraq	53:	22:	100:	100:	105:	11:
Israel	-	-	2:	6:	11:	-
Syria	85:	59:	463:	600:	675:	28:
Turkey	667:	645:	1,440:	1,520:	1,500:	249:
Afghanistan	-	-	150:	160:	-	49:
Burma	428:	178:	450:	405:	391:	97:
China (incl. Manchuria)	7,038:	5,831:	9,600:	-	2,855:	1,939:
India	6/ 24,204:	11,306:	18,684:	20,230:	21,000:6/	2,304:
Korea 7/	564:	344:	296:	276:	300:	198:
Indonesia	27:	-	-	-	5,348:	89:
Pakistan	6/ 16:	2,965:	3,185:	3,540:	3,336:	6/
Thailand	-	84:	85:	81:	-	7:
Total 4/	33,805:	21,827:	35,163:	37,860:	38,790:	5,835:
						10,456:
						10,165:
						10,985:

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States Attachés and other United States representatives abroad and results of office research.

a shift to cultivation of food crops as a result of the decline in cotton prices and a restriction of credit for cotton growing. The decline took place in all major regions but was sharpest in Sonora and Sinaloa. Yields also were lower because of a shortage of water for irrigation.

In Nicaragua and Guatemala, acreage is more than 35 percent below last year, but favorable weather has contributed to substantial improvement in yields, which were below average in 1955-56. By comparison the decline in El Salvador's production to 115 thousand bales in 1956 is in proportion to the decline in acreage.

Brazil's 1956-57 crop, now estimated at 1.5 million bales, is considerably below early expectations as a result of adverse weather in North Brazil just prior to harvest and a substantial decline in acreage in the State of Sao Paulo. In Argentina, the crop is making good progress despite rains at planting time, and production is estimated at 625 thousand bales. Most of Spain's crop has been harvested and reports indicate a production of about 200 thousand bales.

Production is slightly lower than previously expected in Greece and Turkey. Production estimates are about the same for most African countries, except that estimates were reduced for Egypt and Nigeria and raised for Sudan.

Foreign Free World production of Asiatic type short staple cotton in 1956-57 in India, Pakistan, and Burma is expected to be about 12 percent above the previous season. Since the November report, production prospects for both Asiatic and Upland types have improved in India and Pakistan, with the total 1956 crop in these two countries now 4.3 and 1.4 million bales, respectively. Burma's crop has been reduced to last year's level because of shortage of rain in some areas.

World production of extra long staple cotton is now estimated at 1,250 thousand bales, 18 percent above the 1955-56 production of 1,060 thousand bales. This is accounted for mainly by increases of 100 thousand bales each in Sudanese Sakel and Egyptian Menoufi, now estimated to total 490 and 159 thousand bales, respectively, for 1956-57. The increased production in Sudan has been in Sakel types rather than Upland types. In Egypt, 1956 production of Karnak will total 455 thousand bales, only 7 percent below a year earlier despite a reduction of 20 percent in acreage devoted to Karnak. The Pima and Karnak crops in Peru now total 93 thousand bales, and American Egyptian production in the United States is placed at 48 thousand bales, both of which are a slight increase since November.

Communist countries, principally the Soviet Union and China, will produce about 9.4 million bales in 1956-57, an increase of 0.7 million over the total for last year. With the continued shift to irrigated acreage and more favorable weather than last year, the 1956 crop in the Soviet Union is expected to be roughly 0.5 million bales higher. The Soviet Union may export between 1.2 and 1.5 million bales in 1956-57,

mostly to Communist countries in Eastern Europe. China continues to encourage increases in cotton production in an attempt to meet domestic consumption needs without imports.

World production of 38.9 million bales in 1956-57 is about 0.9 million bales above estimated consumption (including destroyed cotton) in 1955-56. However, in 1956-57 consumption is expected to be up about 1.2 million bales to a total of 39.2 million bales. This would be a new record high in world consumption which would exceed world production for the first time since 1950-51. In contrast to the situation last year, a greater portion of the increase in consumption is expected to be in the net cotton importing countries. Consumption in the foreign Free World is still increasing and is expected to exceed production in those countries by about 4.1 million bales in 1956-57.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. Agricultural Attachés and other FAS representatives abroad.



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FC 5-57

January 29, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through January 29, 1957, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$332.107 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through January 25, 1957, about 1.647 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.324 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through January 29, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized	Sales Registered	Exported or Booked for Contracting Date	Final Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55			dollars	bales	bales	:
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473	55,777	55,836	2-28-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253	5,449	5,519	9-30-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000	14,506	14,560	9-30-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731	40,507	39,607	2-29-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	36,600,000	216,797	215,143	6-30-56
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000	2,573	2,548	9-30-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,521,963	42,488	42,242	11-30-56
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829	330	330	5-31-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	700,000	3,525	2,766	11-30-56
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,500,000	7,310	6,184	11-30-56
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310	1,545	1,545	11-30-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208	49,562	47,958	11-30-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000	6,648	6,566	11-30-56
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	840,000	2,395	2,222	11-30-56
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000	58,400	58,300	12-31-55
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55
Total.....			124,000,767	699,525	689,899	
Fiscal Year 1955-56						:
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000	3,961	3,955	2-28-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690	5,535	5,533	1-31-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000	8,126	8,113	11-30-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740	1,680	1,680	6-30-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,532,000	7,492	7,564	6-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000	32,697	32,618	7-31-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800	43,955	43,958	2-28-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,716,000	33,632	18,736	12-31-56
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	2,860,000	18,042	11/26/56	3-30-57
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,157,803	13,620	17,860	11-30-56
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	3/ 5,260,000	31,193	13,620	10- 1-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	19,300,000	131,103	23,102	12-31-56
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	25,167,000	149,200	127,437	3-30-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19			132,580	2-28-57
Total.....			81,196,033	480,236	436,756	

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	8-20-56 : 37-03	5,256,000	42,500	11-30-56 :: 36,600
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56 : 33-03	2,625,000	15,350	3-30-57 :: 11,314
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56 : 33-04	9,000,000	30,665	3-30-57 :: 15,538
Burma/Germany.....	8-20-56 : 33-05	2,625,000	15,073	3-30-57 :: 10,955
Burma/India.....	8-30-56 : 33-08	3,850,000	4,500	3-30-57 :: 300
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56 : 34-06	3,000,000	7,869	3-30-57 :: 3,629
Indonesia/Germany.....	8-30-56 : 34-07	11,000,000	597	4-30-57 :: 0
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56 : 34-08	3,000,000	1,715	4-30-57 :: 108
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56 : 34-09	3,500,000	30,850	4-30-57 :: 11,992
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56 : 34-11	11,500,000	0	4-31-57 :: 0
Netherlands.....	9-24-56 : 36-01	275,000	1,800	2-28-57 :: 1,494
Pakistan.....	10-19-56 : 15-20	7,792,000	6,711	1-31-57 :: 1,250
India.....	10-31-56 : 29-03	23,925,000	123,660	6-29-57 :: 70,686
Indonesia.....	11-27-56 : 34-13	3,563,197	17,131	5-31-57 :: 4,800
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56 : 11-11	3/12,800,000	17,000	6-29-57 :: 2,403
Italy.....	12- 3-56 : 20-11	30,200,000	151,835	5-31-57 :: 26,295
Total.....		<u>126,911,197</u>	<u>467,256</u>	<u>197,366</u>
Total PAs Issued.....		332,107,997	1,617,017	1,324,021

Agreements Signed But

No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	6,248,354
Korea.....	3-13-56	430,000
India.....	8-29-56	<u>4/16,879,816</u>
Total.....		<u>53,558,170</u>

GRAND TOTAL

Cotton Linters	10-16-56 : 17-02	3/ 300,000	1-31-57 :: 2-28-57
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V Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.

2/ Registrations and vessel approval, through January 25, 1957, as reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

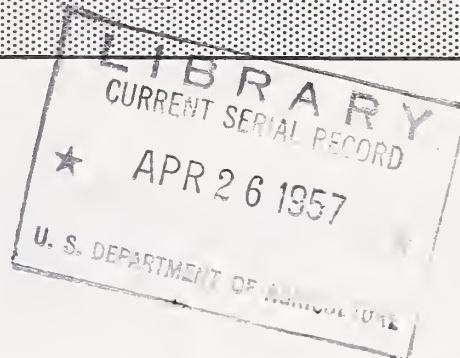


FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FC 6-57

February 13, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through February 12, 1957, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$332.107 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through February 8, 1957, sales for about 1.725 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.405 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through February 12, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Date Issued	Funds Authorized	Sales Registered 2/	Exported or Booked for Export 2/	Final Contracting Date	Delivery Date
	No.	dollars	bales	bales		
Fiscal Year 1954-55						
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03 : 3/	9,863,473	56,077	2-28-57	3-30-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05 : 1,124,253	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02 : 2,900,000	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02 : 3/ 8,086,731	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03 : 36,600,000	216,797	215,143	6-30-56	1-31-57
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03 : 510,000	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05 : 6,521,963	42,488	42,242	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04 : 70,829	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07 : 700,000	3,525	2,766	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06 : 1,500,000	7,310	6,184	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09 : 276,310	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10 : 9,207,208	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08 : 1,400,000	6,648	6,566	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11 : 840,000	2,395	2,222	11-30-56	12-31-56
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01 : 9,400,000	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05 : 35,000,000	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....		124,000,767	699,825	689,899		
Fiscal Year 1955-56						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12 : 800,000	3,961	3,955	2-28-57	3-31-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13 : 1,123,690	5,614	5,533	1-31-57	2-26-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03 : 1,635,000	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04 : 864,740	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12 : 1,532,000	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06 : 6,137,000	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08 : 3/ 8,642,800	44,255	43,958	2-28-57	3-30-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06 : 5,716,000	33,732	22,465	12-31-56	3-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08 : 2,860,000	C A N C E L L E D	11/26/56		
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07 : 2/	18,042	17,860	11-30-56	1-31-57
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04 : 2,157,803	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04 : 3/ 5,260,000	31,193	24,602	12-31-56	3-30-57
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09 : 19,300,000	131,103	130,315	12-15-56	2-28-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19 : 25,167,000	149,200	134,515	11-30-56	2-28-57
Total.....		81,196,033	480,715	446,798		

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	8-20-56	37-03	5,256,000	42,500	38,761	11-30-56	2-28-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56	33-03	2,625,000	15,540	13,212	3-30-57	4-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000	33,672	22,845	3-30-57	4-30-57
Burma/Germany.....	8-20-56	33-05	2,625,000	15,258	12,178	3-30-57	4-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56	33-08	3,850,000	8,100	1,966	3-30-57	4-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56	34-06	3,000,000	9,102	5,613	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	8-30-56	34-07	4,000,000	662	101	4-30-57	5-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56	34-08	3,000,000	2,915	408	4-30-57	5-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56	34-09	3,500,000	31,150	16,216	4-30-57	5-31-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56	34-11	11,500,000	0	0	8-31-57	9-30-57
Netherlands.....	9-24-56	38-01	275,000	1,800	1,289	2-28-57	3-31-57
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	15-20	7,792,000	24,844	2,050	1-21-57	6-29-57
India.....	10-31-56	39-03	23,925,000	147,380	87,241	6-29-57	7-31-57
Indonesia.....	11-27-56	34-13	3,563,197	17,631	6,100	5-31-57	6-29-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56	11-11	3/12,800,000	27,300	6,492	5-31-57	6-29-57
Italy.....	12- 3-56	20-11	30,200,000	167,570	54,059	5-31-57	6-29-57
Total.....			: 126,911,197	: 545,124	: 268,531		
Total PAs Issued.....			: 332,107,997	: 1,725,964	: 1,405,228		

Agreements Signed But
No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	..	6,248,354				
Korea.....	3-13-56	..	430,000				
India.....	8-29-56	..	4/46,879,816				
Total.....		..	: 53,558,170				

GRAND TOTAL

385,666,167 : 1,725,964 : 1,405,228

Cotton Linters
Spain

Spain	10-16-56	17-20	3/ 300,000			1-31-57	2-28-57
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1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.

2/ Registrations and vessel approval, through February 8, 1957, as reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

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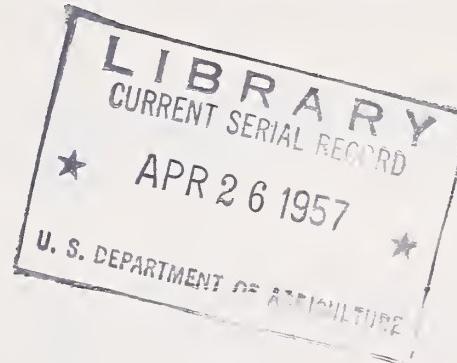


FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FC 7-57

March 4, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through March 4, 1957, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$332.107 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through February 22, 1957, sales for about 1.766 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.491 million bales have been exported or hocked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through March 4, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized 1/	Sales Dollars	Registered 2/ bales	Exported 2/ bales	Contracting Date	Delivery Date	Final
Fiscal Year 1954-55									
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473	56,877	55,836	2,285,7	3-30-57		
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55		
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55		
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56		
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	36,600,000	216,797	215,143	6-30-56	1-31-57		
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55		
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730	42,488	42,242	3-30-57	4-30-57		
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56		
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505	3,525	2,766	3-30-57	4-30-57		
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495	7,310	7,084	3-30-57	4-30-57		
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000	6,648	6,566	11-30-56	12-31-56		
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233	2,395	2,222	3-30-57	4-30-57		
Korea.....	6-30-55	21-01	9,400,000	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56		
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56		
Total.....			124,000,767	700,625	690,799				
Fiscal Year 1955-56									
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000	4,061	3,955	2-28-57	3-31-57		
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690	5,614	5,533	1-31-57	2-26-57		
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000	6,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55		
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56		
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,532,000	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56		
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56		
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800	45,105	43,958	2-28-57	3-30-57		
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,716,000	33,732	25,516	12-31-56	3-30-57		
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	CA N C E L L E D	11/26/56					
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000	18,042	17,960	11-30-56	3-30-57		
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	31-04	2,157,803	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56		
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000	31,193	29,192	12-31-56	3-30-57		
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000	131,153	130,373	12-15-56	2-28-57		
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	25,167,000	149,200	138,515	11-30-56	4-30-57		
Total.....			81,196,033	481,715	458,597				

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	37-03	5,256,000	12,500	41,134	11-30-56	2-28-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	33-03	2,625,000	16,156	14,584	3-30-57	4-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	33-04	9,000,000	42,110	29,235	3-30-57	4-30-57
Burma/Germany.....	33-05	2,625,000	15,508	13,272	3-30-57	4-30-57
Burma/India.....	33-06	3,850,000	20,500	3,529	3-30-57	4-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	34-06	3,000,000	10,159	7,574	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	34-07	4,000,000	1,482	624	4-30-57	5-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	34-08	3,000,000	2,915	714	4-30-57	5-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	34-09	3,500,000	32,500	17,818	4-30-57	5-31-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	34-11	11,500,000	550	0	8-31-57	9-30-57
Netherlands.....	38-01	275,000	1,800	1,455	2-28-57	3-31-57
Pakistan.....	15-20	7,792,000	25,114	5,253	1-31-57	6-29-57
India.....	39-03	23,925,000	139,218	53,122	6-29-57	7-31-57
Indonesia.....	34-13	3,563,197	25,131	11,478	5-31-57	6-29-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-11	2/12,800,000	31,500	18,479	5-31-57	6-29-57
Italy.....	20-11	30,200,000	177,291	83,575	5-31-57	6-29-57
Total.....		126,911,197	584,464	341,846		
Total PAS Issued.....		332,107,997	1,766,804	1,491,242		

Agreements Signed But
No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	6,248,354		
Korea.....	3-13-56	430,000		
India.....	8-29-56	4/16,879,816		
Total.....		53,558,170		

GRAND TOTAL

Cotton Liners						
Spain	10-16-56	17-20	3/ 300,000		1-31-57	3-30-57

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.
 2/ Registrations and vessel approval, through February 22, 1957, as reported by CSS.
 3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.
 4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FC 8-57

March 21, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Through March 15, 1957, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$332.107 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton since the beginning of the program. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Through March 15, 1957, sales for about 1.823 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.604 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through March 21, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Date Issued	Funds Authorized No.	Sales Regis-tered 1/	Exported or Booked for Contract-ing Date	Final Delivery Date
			dollars	bales	bales
Fiscal Year 1954-55					
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	9,863,473:	57,177	56,918
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253:	5,449	5,519
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	36,600,000:	216,797	215,143
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,548
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	45,738	42,242
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	3,525	3,482
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,310	7,084
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545	1,545
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,958
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648	6,566
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,425	2,233
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000:	58,400	58,300
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	188,573
Total.....			124,000,767:	704,205	692,608
Fiscal Year 1955-56					
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,225	4,105
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,614	5,533
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000:	8,126	8,113
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,532,000:	7,492	7,564
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800:	45,105	44,800
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,393,000:	33,920	29,675
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D	11/26/56	11/26/56
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620	13,620
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	31,193	30,515
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553	130,498
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	25,167,000:	149,200	139,716
Total.....			80,873,033:	481,467	466,466

Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.
Registrations and vessel approval, through March 15, 1957, as reported by CSS.

Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

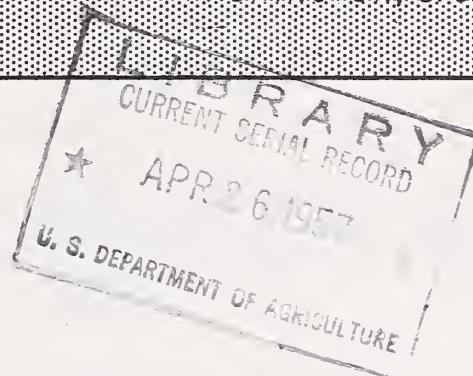
Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.
Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

4/ Program for fiscal years 1950 and 1951.



FC 9-57

April 2, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS
UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$332.107 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales for about 1.853 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.683 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through April 2, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Date Issued	Funds Authorized	Sales Regis- tered	Export 2/ bales	Exported or: Booked for : Contract- ing Date :	Final Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55						
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473:	57,177	57,212	2-28-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	36,600,000:	216,797	215,443	6-30-56
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	46,198	45,268	3-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078	3,482	3-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648	6,566	5-31-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452	2,233	3-30-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55
Total.....			124,000,2767:	705,645	696,310	
Fiscal Year 1955-56						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236	4,216	2-28-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,614	5,610	5-31-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,532,000:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,393,000:	34,240	32,282	12-31-56
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D	11/26/56		3-30-57
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	31,193	30,919	12-31-56
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	3-30-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	25,167,000:	149,200	140,916	12-15-56
Total.....			80,873,033:	481,798	471,191	4-30-57

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	8-20-56	37-03	5,256,000:	41,809	11-30-56	2-28-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56	33-03	2,025,000:	16,419	5-31-57	6-29-57
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000:	51,509	3-30-57	4-30-57
Burma/Germany.....	8-20-56	33-05	2,625,000:	17,509	15,584	4-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56	33-08	3,850,000:	21,741	14,399	3-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56	34-06	3,000,000:	12,450	10,610	7-31-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	8-30-56	34-07	4,000,000:	1,915	1,526	7-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56	34-08	3,000,000:	4,234	3,113	7-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56	34-09	3,500,000:	35,421	22,623	7-31-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56	34-11	11,500,000:	8,400	1,875	8-31-57
Netherlands.....	9-24-56	38-01	275,000:	1,800	1,771	2-28-57
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	15-20	7,792,000:	25,728	15,835	1-31-57
India.....	10-31-56	39-03	23,925,000:	134,526	113,801	6-29-57
Indonesia.....	11-27-56	34-13	3,563,197:	26,131	18,777	5-31-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56	11-11	3/12,800,000:	63,550	43,396	6-29-57
Italy.....	12- 3-56	20-11	30,200,000:	194,615	142,469	5-31-57
Austria.....	3-12-57	21-11	323,000:	300	0	5-31-57
Total.....			: 127,234,197:	665,584	515,516	
Total PAs Issued.....			: 332,107,997:	1,853,027	: 1,683,017	

Agreements Signed But

No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	..	..	6,248,354:	..
Korea.....	3-13-56	..	..	430,000:	..
India.....	8-29-56	..	..	4/46,879,816:	..
Total.....		..	..	: 53,558,170:	..

GRAND TOTAL.....

Cotton Linters	10-16-56	17-20	3/ 300,000:	..	..
Spain				1-31-57	3-30-57

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.

2/ Registrations and vessel approval, through April 2, 1957, as reported by CSS.

3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

Official Business

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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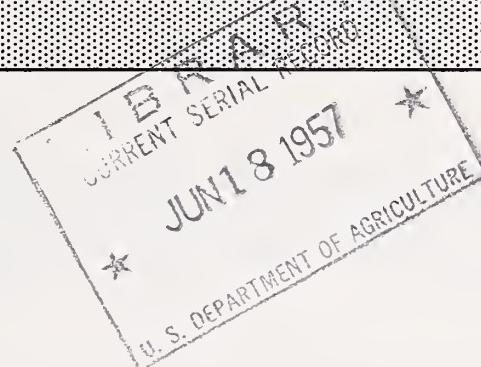


FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FC 10-57

April 16, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$332. million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales for about 1.895 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.733 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through April 12, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Date Issued	Authorizing No.	Funds Authorized	Sales Registered	Exported or Booked for Contracting Date	Final Delivery Date
			dollars	bales	bales	:
<u>Fiscal Year 1954-55</u>						
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473:	56,877 :	56,941 :	2-28-57 :
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1/ 1,124,253:	5,449 :	5,519 :	9-30-55 :
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506 :	14,560 :	9-30-55 :
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507 :	39,607 :	2-29-56 :
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	3/ 36,600,000:	216,797 :	215,143 :	3-31-56 :
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573 :	2,548 :	6-30-56 :
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	46,198 :	45,763 :	9-30-55 :
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330 :	330 :	3-30-57 :
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078 :	4,035 :	5-31-56 :
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710 :	7,466 :	3-30-57 :
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545 :	1,545 :	11-30-56 :
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562 :	47,958 :	11-30-56 :
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648 :	6,587 :	5-31-57 :
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452 :	2,252 :	3-30-57 :
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000:	58,400 :	58,300 :	12-31-55 :
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,2713 :	188,573 :	2-29-56 :
Total.....			124,000,767:	705,345 :	697,127 :	1-15-56 :
<u>Fiscal Year 1955-56</u>						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236 :	4,230 :	2-28-57 :
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,614 :	5,610 :	5-31-57 :
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000:	8,126 :	8,113 :	11-30-55 :
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680 :	1,680 :	6-30-56 :
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224:	7,492 :	7,564 :	6-30-56 :
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697 :	32,618 :	7-31-56 :
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800:	45,105 :	45,126 :	2-28-57 :
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,393,000:	33,990 :	32,381 :	12-31-56 :
Spain..	3- 2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D	11/26/56	11/26/56	4-30-57 :
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042 :	18,029 :	11-30-56 :
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620 :	13,620 :	10- 1-56 :
Chile..	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	31,193 :	31,137 :	12-31-56 :
Japan..	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553 :	130,498 :	3-30-57 :
Spain..	6-29-56	17-19	25,167,000:	49,200 :	45,916 :	2-28-57 :
Total.....			80,862,257:	481,548 :	476,522 :	4-30-57 :

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	8-20-56	37-03	5,256,000:	41,809	11-30-56	4-30-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56	33-03	2,625,000:	17,572	5-31-57	6-29-57
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000:	59,432	3-30-57	6-29-57
Burma/Germany.....	8-20-56	33-05	2,625,000:	18,065	3-30-57	4-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56	33-08	3,850,000:	21,528	3-30-57	4-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56	34-06	3,000,000:	13,188	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	8-30-56	34-07	4,000,000:	2,071	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56	34-08	3,000,000:	4,151	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56	34-09	3,500,000:	36,233	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56	34-11	11,500,000:	12,135	5,087	9-30-57
Netherlands.....	9-24-56	38-01	275,000:	1,800	1,771	2-28-57
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	15-20	4,551,726:	25,728	20,375	1-31-57
India.....	10-31-56	39-03	23,925,000:	134,876	117,174	6-29-57
Indonesia.....	11-27-56	34-13	3,563,197:	26,131	23,540	5-31-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56	11-11	3/12,800,000:	94,050	51,359	5-31-57
Italy.....	12- 3-56	20-11	30,200,000:	197,224	152,996	5-31-57
Austria.....	3-12-57	21-11	323,000:	1,518	308	5-31-57
Pakistan.....	4-12-57	15-23	3,240,274:	0	0	6-29-57
Total.....			127,234,197:	708,202	559,2678	12-31-57
Total PAS Issued.....				332,097,221:	1,895,095	1,733,327

Agreements Signed But

No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	6,248,354:	
Korea.....	3-13-56	430,000:	
India.....	8-29-56	4/46,879,816:	
Total.....		53,558,170:	

GRAND TOTAL.....

385,655,391: 1,895,095

1,733,327

Cotton Linters
Spain

10-16-56 : 17-20 : 3/ 300,000:

1-31-57 : 3-30-57 :

^{1/} Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.

^{2/} Registrations and vessel approval, through April 12, 1957, as reported by CSS.

^{3/} Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

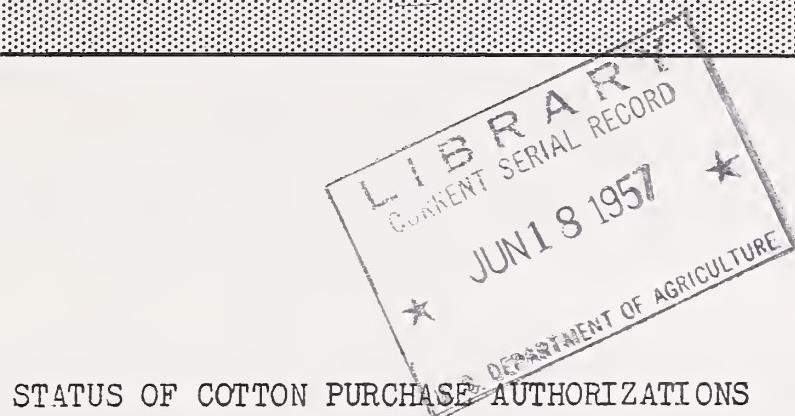
^{4/} Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

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FC 11-57

May 15, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$328. million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales for about 1.926 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.814 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, through May 10, 1957.

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized	Sales Registered	Exported or Booked for Contracting Date	Final Delivery Date
			dollars	bales		
Fiscal Year 1954-55						
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	3/ 9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57	6-29-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05 : 1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02 : 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02 : 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03 : 35,600,000:	216,797	215,143	6-30-56	1-31-57
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03 : 510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05 : 6,930,730:	46,198	45,949	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04 : 70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07 : 774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06 : 1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09 : 276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10 : 9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08 : 1,400,000:	6,648	6,587	5-31-57	6-29-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11 : 431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57	4-30-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01 : 9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05 : 35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....		123,000,767:	705,345	697,372		
Fiscal Year 1955-56						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12 : 800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-26-57	3-31-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13 : 1,123,690:	5,614	5,610	5-31-57	6-29-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03 : 1,635,000:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04 : 864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12 : 1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06 : 6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08 : 3/ 8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57	6-29-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06 : 5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56	4-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08 : C A N C E L L E D		11/26/56		
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07 : 3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56	3-30-57
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04 : 2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04 : 5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56	3-30-57
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09 : 19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	12-15-56	2-28-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19 : 25,167,000:	149,200	148,816	11-30-56	6-29-57
Total.....		80,730,257:	481,548	479,518		

Agreements Signed But
No PA Issued.

Indonesia.....
Korea.....
India.....

GRAND TOTAL..... : 381,732,391 : 1,926,481 : 1,814,559

Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. Registrations and vessel approval, through May 10, 1957, as reported by CSS.

Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

1.943
943
7626

Reserv



FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

JUN 18 1957

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

May 29, 1957

FC 12-57

WORLD 1956-57 COTTON CROP DOWN

World cotton production in 1956-57 is now estimated at 38.2 million bales (500 pounds gross weight), down 1.5 million bales from the record high 1955-56 production of 39.7 million bales.

The 1956-57 estimate is the smallest since 1952-53, but still exceeds average production in the 1945-49 period by 12.5 million bales. It is below the estimate released in January by 0.7 million bales. Most of the decrease occurred in Brazil, Argentina, India, Pakistan, and China as a result of reduced acreage estimates, unfavorable weather, and insect damage. These decreases have more than offset higher estimates for the Soviet Union, Mexico, and the Central American countries, where crops improved over earlier expectations.

The United States crop of 13.3 million bales (May 1957 report) in 1956-57 is 1.4 million bales smaller than a year earlier. This decline is nearly equal to the net decline in world cotton production. Further acreage reduction in the United States in 1956-57, including 1.1 million acres removed from cultivation under the acreage reserve program, was the main cause of lower production. Cotton acreage has declined steadily in the last 5 years to 15.6 million harvested acres in 1956-57, only slightly more than one-half of the average area harvested in the prewar 1935-39 period. The average yield of 409 pounds per harvested acre is 8 pounds less than last season's record high.

The rapid expansion in cotton acreage and production in the foreign Free World in recent years was reversed in 1956-57 when acreage declined to 46.3 million acres, 1.1 million less than a year earlier. The principal factors responsible in many countries for the acreage reduction in 1956 were the sharp decline in world prices in 1955; poorer yields and lower returns from the 1955 crop; uncertainty regarding the future trend in prices, and, in some countries the curbing of production credit, and removal of marginal land from cotton. Notable exceptions to the general decline in foreign Free World cotton acreage in 1956-57 were increases in India, Sudan, Syria, and Spain over the previous year in line with government policies to continue increases in cotton.

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1954-56 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Production 2/			
	Average		1954	1955 3/	1935-39	Average	1955 3/
	1935-39	1945-49	1954	1956 3/	1935-39	1945-49	1954
North America:							
El Salvador	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Guatemala	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres	acres
Mexico	-	9:	35:	73:	113:	95:	5:
Nicaragua	-	8:	8:	39:	52:	35:	2:
United States	725:	1,034:	1,820:	2,700:	2,125:	334:	5:
British West Indies	9:	11:	214:	257:	180:	5:	5:
Haiti	20:	21:	258:	19,251:	16,928:	15,615:	13,149:
Total <u>4/</u>	-	-	-	12:	17:	13:	13:
Europe:	28,642:	22,403:	21,471:	20,124:	18,134:	13,523:	12,730:
Bulgaria <u>5/</u>	85:	82:	-	-	-	35:	20:
Greece	168:	111:	270:	410:	395:	76:	52:
Italy	56:	40:	100:	133:	112:	21:	11:
Rumania <u>5/</u>	8:	102:	-	-	-	2:	-
Spain	46:	130:	267:	406:	500:	10:	18:
Yugoslavia	8:	-	29:	35:	32:	3:	-
Total <u>4/</u>	372:	511:	1,123:	1,384:	1,389:	147:	127:
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,087:	3,697:	-	-	-	3,430:	2,328:
Asia:							
Aden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11:	5:	13:	12:	12:	3:	1:
Iran	453:	239:	620:	650:	625:	171:	85:
Iraq	53:	22:	100:	100:	105:	11:	5:
Israel	-	-	2:	6:	12:	-	-
Syria	85:	59:	463:	600:	675:	28:	32:
Turkey	667:	645:	1,440:	1,520:	1,500:	249:	268:
Afghanistan	-	-	125:	160:	-	49:	16:
Burma	428:	178:	450:	405:	450:	97:	32:
China (incl. Manchuria)	7,038:	5,831:	9,600:	10,200:	-	2,855:	1,939:
India	6/ 24,204:	11,306:	18,684:	20,230:	20,800 6/	5,348:	2,304:
Korea <u>7/</u>	-	564:	344:	296:	276:	275:	198:
Indonesia	27:	-	10:	10:	10:	9:	4:
Pakistan	6/	2,965:	3,185:	3,540:	3,384:	6/	1,024:
Thailand	16:	84:	85:	81:	-	7:	26:
Total <u>4/</u>	33,805:	21,827:	35,138:	37,860:	38,160:	9,038:	5,835:
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

South America:																			
Argentina.	770:	962:	1,350:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	1,375:	
Brazil.	5,562:	4,520:	4,500:	5,000:	4,000:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:	1,956:
Colombia.	-	-	230:	170:	165:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:	23:
Ecuador.	40:	41:	36:	45:	40:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:	13:
Paraguay.	111:	123:	155:	140:	-	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:	40:
Peru.	428:	345:	556:	556:	556:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:	551:
Venezuela.	50:	-	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:
Total 4/	7,060:	6,177:	6,883:	7,342:	6,328:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:	2,711:
Africa and Oceania:																			
Sudan.	439:	371:	685:	598:	765:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:	218:
Belgian Congo.	874:	745:	850:	850:	-	172:	195:	195:	195:	195:	195:	195:	195:	195:	195:	195:	195:	195:	195:
Nyasaland.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya.	-	-	51:	88:	100:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika.	-	-	-	250:	300:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:	50:
Uganda.	1,477:	1,324:	1,739:	1,585:	1,608:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:	281:
Egypt.	1,821:	1,367:	1,639:	1,885:	1,715:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:	1,893:
French Equatorial Africa.	390:	-	-	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:	800:
French North Africa.	1:	5:	29:	32:	-	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/
French West Africa.	-	-	180:	200:	-	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:	28:
Mozambique.	-	-	557:	710:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:	700:
Nigeria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angola.	73:	-	-	134:	136:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:	135:
Southern Rhodesia.	2:	5:	8:	6:	-	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/	8/
Union of South Africa.	-	-	12:	90:	100:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia.	53:	5:	13:	11:	10:	11:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10:	10:
Total 4/	6,176:	5,710:	8,160:	8,235:	8,269:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:	2,840:
World total 4/																			
Foreign Free World 4/	81,142:	60,325:	79,275:	81,445:	78,880:	31,689:	25,687:	38,635:	39,725:	38,185:									
Communist countries 4/	11,135:	29,352:	43,467:	47,417:	46,315:	12,218:	9,280:	15,872:	16,307:	15,705:									
	12,219:	9,715:	16,557:	17,100:	16,950:	6,322:	4,303:	9,067:	8,697:	9,170:									

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics, reports of United States agricultural attaches and other United States representatives abroad and results of office research.

The foreign Free World acreage decline is proportionately larger than the drop in production, denoting higher yields in 1956-57 over the relatively poor yields in 1955-56, particularly in Mexico and in Central American countries. Mexico's 1956 crop of 1.8 million bales is 21 percent below the record high 1955 crop, but yields are higher than expected earlier in the season. Exceptionally good yields in Central America are attributed to favorable weather, increased fertilizer applications, and more effective insect controls.

The crops in Brazil and Argentina are reduced from earlier estimates because of adverse weather and insect damage. Although yields are estimated to be higher than in 1955-56, unfavorable weather also is the main cause of recent reductions in estimates for several other major producing countries, including India, Pakistan, Syria, and Greece. Production in 1956-57 is estimated to be about the same as a year earlier in Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and most of the African countries other than Egypt and Sudan, except that Mozambique's production is nearly 50 percent higher than last year's poor crop.

Egypt's 1956-57 production is estimated at 1.5 million bales, nearly equal to that of a year ago, despite a 9 percent decline in acreage. A notable feature in Egypt's crop is the 15 percent increase in extra long staple cottons over 1-3/8 inches between 1954-55 and 1956-57, while production of cottons over 1-1/8 and up to 1-1/4 inches declined by 8 percent. Most of the increase has been in Menoufi variety and the decrease in Ashmouni. Sudan's 1956-57 production, now estimated at 542,000 bales, is up by 100,000 bales from a year ago and most of the increase is in Sakel rather than upland types. In Peru, the Pima and Karnak crop of 108,000 bales in 1956-57 is larger than a year ago by 38,000 bales, while Tanguis variety showed a slight decline.

Communist countries, principally the Soviet Union and Mainland China, produced about 9.2 million bales in 1956-57, approximately 0.5 million bales more than a year earlier. Average yield in the Soviet Union in 1956-57 is reported to be the highest in recent years because of very favorable weather in the major producing areas, and the concentration of production on irrigated acreage. China's crop is reported to be somewhat smaller than in 1955-56.

Cotton plantings in 1957-58 in many foreign countries are expected to equal or slightly exceed those in 1956-57. Foreign cotton consumption continues to increase and world cotton prices have been relatively stable in the last year. Also important are the investments that have been made in cotton production and ginning facilities, and the importance of cotton export trade as a means of earning foreign exchange. Increased acreage in a number of major producing countries is in accordance with production goals, some of which are designed to meet increasing domestic consumption needs and still maintain exports at the level of recent years.

The 1957 State acreage allotments for upland cotton in the United States total 17.6 million acres. Three million acres of this have been signed up under the acreage reserve program, leaving a total of 14.6 million acres. Such an acreage would be the smallest in more than 75 years for the second year in succession. The 1956-57 harvested acreage was 15.6 million acres.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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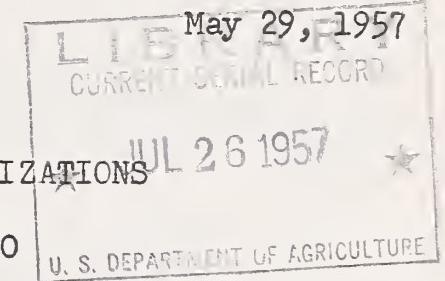
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

FC 13-57



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$343. million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales for about 1.937 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.853 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through May 24, 1957.

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized	Sales Registered	Exported or Booked for Contracting	Final Contracting Date	Delivery Date
			dollars	bales	2/	2/	2/
<u>Fiscal Year 1954-55</u>							
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57	6-29-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	2,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	35,600,000:	216,797	215,143	6-30-56	1-31-57
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,546	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	46,198	45,949	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648	6,587	5-31-57	6-29-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57	4-30-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....			123,000,767:	705,305	697,372		
<u>Fiscal Year 1955-56</u>							
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-26-57	3-31-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,614	5,610	5-31-57	6-29-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,635,000:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,612,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57	6-29-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56	4-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	C A N C E L E D		11/26/56		
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56	3-30-57
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56	3-30-57
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	12-15-56	2-26-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	25,167,000:	149,200	148,816	11-30-56	6-29-57
Total.....			80,730,257:	1181,548	1179,518		

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	37-03	5,256,000:	11-30-56	:
Burma/United Kingdom.....	33-03	5,265,000:	11-30-56	:
Burma/Japan.....	33-04	9,000,000:	17,395	:
Burma/Germany.....	33-05	2,625,000:	59,546	:
Burma/India.....	33-06	3,850,000:	17,928	:
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	34-06	3,000,000:	21,904	:
Indonesia/Germany.....	34-07	500,000:	18,247	:
Indonesia/Belgium.....	34-08	500,000:	14,685	:
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	34-09	6,000,000:	16,302	:
Indonesia/Japan.....	34-11	15,000,000:	2,712	:
Netherlands.....	34-11	500,000:	2,606	:
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	4,551,726:	5,289	:
India.....	10-31-56	23,925,000:	1,032	:
India.....	9-24-56	275,000:	29,515	:
Indonesia.....	11-27-56	4,551,726:	27,802	:
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56	23,925,000:	1,771	:
Italy.....	12- 3-56	8,666,000:	2,28-57	:
Austria.....	3-12-57	3,563,197:	24,290	:
Pakistan.....	4-12-57	3/12,800,000:	121,322	:
Iceland.....	5- 2-57	30,200,000:	0	:
Italy.....	5- 9-57	455,000:	25,340	:
Finland.....	5-17-57	3,240,274:	88,346	:
Austria.....	5-17-57	40-04	181,814	:
Total.....		740,167,197:	1,705	:
Total PAS Issued.....		750,495	25,340	:
		676,840	1,705	:

Agreements Signed But
No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	6,248,354:
Korea.....	3-13-56	430,000:
India.....	8-29-56	4/38,213,816:
Total.....		44,892,170:

GRAND TOTAL

Cotton Linters	10-16-56	17-20	3/ 300,000:	1-31-57
Spain.....				3-30-57

^{1/} Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.

^{2/} Registrations and vessel approval, through May 24, 1957, as reported by CSS.

^{3/} Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

^{4/} Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

^{5/} May 10 totals were incorrect due to an error in addition.

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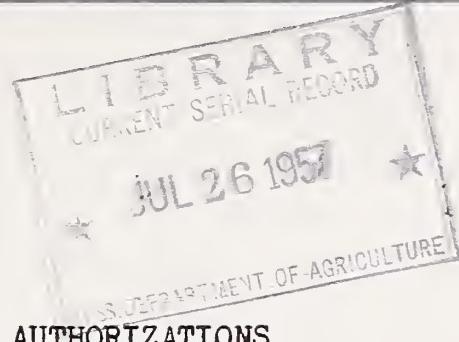
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Reserve



COTTON
FC 14-57
June 11, 1957

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$358 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales for about 1.953 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.874 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	8-20-56	37-03	5,256,000:	42,500	141,809	11-30-56	4-30-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56	33-03	2,625,000:	17,572	17,441	5-31-57	6-29-57
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56	33-04	9,000,000:	59,546	59,498	4-30-57	5-31-57
Burma/Germany.....	8-20-56	33-05	2,625,000:	17,928	16,683	3-30-57	4-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56	33-08	3,850,000:	21,904	18,247	3-30-57	4-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56	34-06	3,000,000:	17,825	15,824	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	8-30-56	34-07	500,000:	2,712	2,671	7-31-57	8-31-57
Netherlands.....	8-30-56	34-08	500,000:	5,289	4,032	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56	34-09	6,000,000:	37,881	30,157	8-31-57	9-30-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56	34-11	15,000,000:	54,137	35,648	9-30-57	10-31-57
India.....	10-19-56	15-20	4,551,726:	132,032	121,235	1-31-57	6-29-57
Pakistan.....	10-31-56	39-03	23,925,000:	24,531	24,540	6-29-57	7-31-57
Indonesia.....	11-27-56	34-13	3,563,197:	94,735	92,208	5-31-57	6-29-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56	11-11	3/12,800,000:	198,262	187,630	5-31-57	6-29-57
Italy.....	12- 3-56	20-11	30,200,000:	2,039	1,956	5-31-57	6-29-57
Austria.....	3-12-57	21-11	455,000:	2,458	305	6-29-57	12-31-57
Pakistan.....	4-12-57	15-23	3,240,274:	0	0	11-30-57	12-31-57
Iceland.....	5- 2-57	40-04	77,000:	597	6-16-57	6-29-57	6-29-57
Italy.....	5- 9-57	20-17	1,000,000:	2,879	0	11-30-57	12-31-57
Finland.....	5-17-57	18-14	1,000,000:	2,754	0	5-31-58	6-30-58
Austria.....	5-17-57	21-15	2,058,000:	1,325	0	5-31-58	6-30-58
India.....	5-17-57	39-09	8,666,000:	821	0	11-30-58	12-31-58
Poland.....	6- 7-57	41-01	14,853,000:	0	0		
Total.....			155,020,197:	766,658	697,246		
Total PAs Issued.....			358,728,489:	1,953,563	1,874,114		

Agreements, No PA Issued

Indonesia.....	3- 2-56	6,218,354:					
Korea.....	3-13-56	430,000:					
India.....	8-29-56	4/38,213,816:					
Colombia.....	4-17-57	1,830,000:					
Total.....		16,722,170:					

GRAND TOTAL

405,450,659: 1,953,563 : 1,874,114

Cotton Linters

Spain..... 10-16-56 : 17-20 : 3/ 300,000: 1-31-57 : 3-30-57

^{1/} Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.

^{2/} Registrations and vessel approval, through June 7, 1957, as reported by CSS.

^{3/} Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

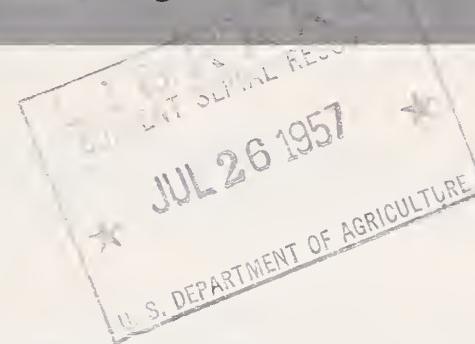
Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through June 7, 1957.

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Issued	Date Issued	No.	Funds Authorized	Sales	Exported or Booked for Export	Final Contracting Date	Final Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55				dollars	bales	bales		
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/	9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57	6-29-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05		1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/	2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/	8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03		35,600,000:	216,797	215,143	6-30-56	1-31-57
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03		510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05		6,930,730:	46,198	45,949	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04		70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07		774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06		1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09		276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10		9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08		1,400,000:	6,648	6,587	5-31-57	6-29-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11		431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57	4-30-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01		9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05		35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....				<u>123,000,767:</u>	<u>705,345</u>	<u>697,372</u>		
Fiscal Year 1955-56								
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12		800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-26-57	3-31-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13		1,123,690:	5,626	5,622	5-31-57	6-29-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03		1,612,268:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04		864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12		1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06		6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/	8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57	6-29-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06		5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56	4-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08		C A N C E L L E D			11/26/56	
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/	2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56	3-30-57
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04		2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/	5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56	3-30-57
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09		19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	12-15-56	2-28-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19		25,167,000:	149,200	148,816	11-30-56	6-29-57
Total.....				<u>80,707,525:</u>	<u>481,560</u>	<u>479,2530</u>		

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Cap. 2

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 15-57
June 26, 1957

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$360 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales for about 1.964 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.895 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

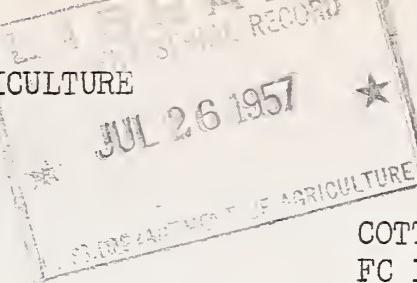
Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through June 26, 1957.

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized	Sales	Exported or Final Booked for Contract- ing Date	Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55			Author- ized dol-lars	Regis- tered bales	Export 2/ bales	
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	35,600,000:	216,797	215,443	6-30-56
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,546	9-30-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	46,198	45,949	3-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-21-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	4-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648	6,587	5-31-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55
Total.....			123,000,767:	705,345	697,372	
Fiscal Year 1955-56						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-26-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,626	5,622	5-31-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,612,268:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D		11/26/56	
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	3-30-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	25,167,000:	149,200	148,816	2-28-57
Total.....			80,707,525:	481,560:	479,530	6-29-57

Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. Registrations and vessel approval, through June 21, 1957, as reported by CSS.

Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.

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Reserve
FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURE SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

C O R R E C T I O N

The above titled circular should be corrected as follows:

Country	PA No.	Funds Authorized (Dollars)	Final Contracting Date	Final Delivery Date
<u>Fiscal Year 1956-57</u>				
Italy	20-17		6-15-57	
Poland	41-01		11-30-57	12-31-57
Colombia	25-09	1,862,000	8-31-57	
Total		156,882,197		
Total PAs Issued 360,590,489				
GRAND TOTAL		405,482,659		

Official Business



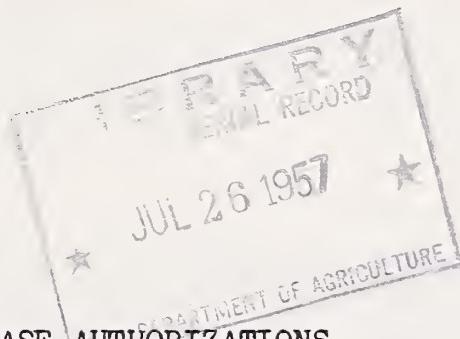
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



COTTON
FC 16-57
July 10, 1957



STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$363 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales for about 2.033 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.934 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding purchase authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through July 10, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized	Sales Regis- tered 1/	Exported or: Final Contract- ing 2/	Final Delivery Date
			dollars	bales	bales	:
<u>Fiscal Year 1954-55</u>						
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	35,600,000:	216,797	215,443	6-30-56
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	46,198	45,949	3-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648	6,587	5-31-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	186,573	12- 5-55
Total.....			: 123,000,767:	- 705,345	- 697,372	:
<u>Fiscal Year 1955-56</u>						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-28-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,626	5,622	5-31-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,612,268:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	: C A N C E L L E D	11/26/56	11/26/56	:
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	12-15-56
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	24,230,308:	149,200	148,816	11-30-56
Total.....			: 79,770,833:	- 481,560	- 479,530	:

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	37-03	5,256,000:	42,500	41,809	11-30-56	4-30-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	33-03	2,625,000:	17,572	17,441	10-31-57	11-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	33-04	9,000,000:	59,546	59,498	4-30-57	5-31-57
Burma/Germany.....	33-05	2,625,000:	17,928	16,736	7-31-57	8-31-57
Burma/India.....	33-08	3,850,000:	22,798	18,266	10-31-57	11-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	34-06	3,000,000:	18,955	17,792	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	34-07	500,000:	2,712	2,671	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	34-08	500,000:	4,899	4,032	7-31-57	8-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	34-09	6,000,000:	44,332	34,120	8-31-57	9-30-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	34-11	15,000,000:	60,381	49,626	9-30-57	10-31-57
Netherlands.....	34-12	275,000:	1,800	1,771	2-28-57	3-31-57
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	15-20	4,551,726:	25,728	24,994	1-31-57
India.....	10-31-56	39-03	23,925,000:	131,932	122,719	6-29-57
Indonesia.....	11-27-56	34-13	3,563,197:	24,531	24,540	5-31-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56	11-11	3/12,800,000:	94,735	94,250	5-31-57
Italy.....	12-3-56	20-11	30,200,000:	198,162	193,762	5-31-57
Austria.....	3-12-57	21-11	455,000:	2,144	2,139	7-31-57
Pakistan.....	4-12-57	15-23	3,240,274:	6,249	1,337	6-29-57
Iceland.....	5-2-57	40-04	77,000:	0	0	11-30-57
Italy.....	5-9-57	20-17	1,000,000:	5,985	4,958	6-15-57
Finland.....	5-17-57	18-14	1,000,000:	6,594	1,894	11-30-57
Austria.....	5-17-57	21-15	2,058,000:	3,515	1,026	5-31-58
India.....	5-17-57	39-09	8,666,000:	11,499	1,906	5-31-58
Poland.....	6-7-57	41-01	14,853,000:	41,791	19,852	11-30-57
Colombia.....	6-14-57	25-09	1,862,000:	0	0	8-31-57
Spain.....	6-26-57	17-40	936,692:	0	0	8-31-57
Chile.....	6-27-57	12-13	2,000,000:	0	0	7-31-57
Total.....			159,818,889:	346,288	757,139	:
Total PAs Issued.....						:
<u>Agreements, No PA Issued</u>						:
Indonesia.....						:
Korea.....	3-2-56		6,248,354:			:
India.....	3-13-56		430,000:			:
Philippines.....	8-29-56		4/38,213,816:			:
Austria.....	6-25-57		4,900,000:			:
Total.....	5-10-57		2,500,000:			:
GRAND TOTAL.....			52,292,170:			:
Cotton Linters.....			414,882,659:	2,033,193	1,934,041	:
Spain.....	10-16-56	17-20	3/ 300,000:			:
Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost.// Through July 5, reported by CSS.						1-31-57
Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation.4/ Program for fiscal years 1956 and 1959.						3-30-57

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

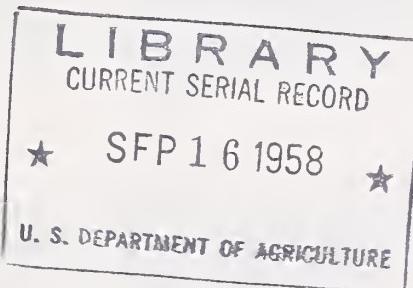
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FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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COTTON
FC 17-57
July 31, 1957

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$370 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales for about 2.090 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 1.989 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through July 31, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized	Sales Registered	Exported or Booked for Contracting	Final Contracting Date	Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55			dollars	bales	bales		
Yugoslavia.....		1-17-55	11-03 : 3/ 9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57	6-29-57
Israel.....		5-10-55	16-05 : 1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....		6- 8-55	18-02 : 3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....		6- 9-55	17-02 : 3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....		6-17-55	20-03 : 35,600,000:	216,797	215,443	6-30-56	1-31-57
Austria.....		6-29-55	21-03 : 510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....		6- 6-55	15-05 : 6,930,730:	46,198	45,949	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....		6- 6-55	15-04 : 70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....		6-24-55	15-07 : 774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....		6-28-55	15-06 : 1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....		6-28-55	15-09 : 276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....		6-28-55	15-10 : 9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy.....		6-30-55	15-08 : 1,400,000:	6,648	6,587	5-31-57	6-29-57
Pakistan/France.....		6-30-55	15-11 : 431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57	7-31-57
Korea.....		6-30-55	24-01 : 9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....		6-30-55	22-05 : 35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....			: 123,000,767:	705,345	697,372		
Fiscal Year 1955-56							
Pakistan/Netherlands.....		7- 7-55	15-12 : 800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-28-57	3-31-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....		7- 7-55	15-13 : 1,123,690:	5,626	5,622	5-31-57	6-29-57
Colombia.....		7-21-55	25-03 : 1,612,268:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....		11- 9-55	29-04 : 864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....		11-18-55	16-12 : 1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....		2-11-56	25-06 : 6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....		2- 9-56	11-08 : 3/ 8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57	6-29-57
Austria.....		2-21-56	21-06 : 5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56	4-30-57
Spain.....		3- 2-56	17-08 : C A N C E L L E D		11/26/56		
Finland.....		4-23-56	18-07 : 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56	3-30-57
Indonesia.....		4-30-56	34-04 : 2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....		5-22-56	12-04 : 3/ 5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56	3-30-57
Japan.....		6-29-56	22-09 : 19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	12-15-56	2-28-57
Spain.....		6-29-56	17-19 : 24,230,308:	149,200	148,816	11-30-56	6-29-57
Total.....			: 79,770,833:	481,560	479,530		

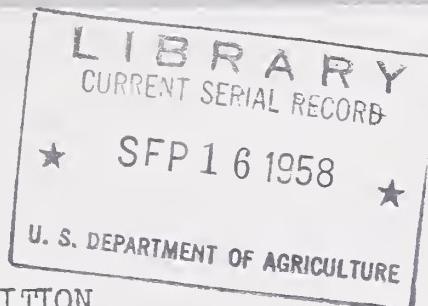
Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	41,809	11-30-56	4-30-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	17,657	11-30-57	11-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	2,625,000:	10-31-57	10-31-57
Burma/Germany.....	9,000,000:	4-30-57	5-31-57
Burma/India.....	2,625,000:	10-31-57	11-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	3,850,000:	10-31-57	11-30-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	3,000,000:	9-30-57	10-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	500,000:	9-30-57	10-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	500,000:	9-30-57	10-31-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	500,000:	9-30-57	10-31-57
Netherlands.....	500,000:	2-28-57	3-31-57
Pakistan.....	4,551,726:	24,994	1-31-57
India.....	23,925,000:	124,037	6-29-57
Indonesia.....	3,563,197:	24,531	5-31-57
Yugoslavia.....	3/12,800,000:	94,250	5-31-57
Italy.....	30,200,000:	194,052	5-31-57
Austria.....	455,000:	2,139	7-31-57
Pakistan.....	3,240,274:	2,149	6-29-57
Iceland.....	40-04:	0	11-30-57
Italy.....	5- 9-57 : 20-17 :	1,000,000:	6-15-57
Finland.....	5-17-57 : 18-14 :	1,000,000:	6-29-57
Austria.....	7-24-57 : 21-15 :	4,631,000:	5-31-58
India.....	5-17-57 : 39-09 :	8,666,000:	5-31-58
Poland.....	6- 7-57 : 41-01 :	14,853,000:	5-31-58
Colombia.....	6-14-57 : 25-09 :	1,862,000:	5,555
Spain.....	6-26-57 : 17-40 :	936,692:	0
Chile.....	6-27-57 : 12-13 :	2,000,000:	8,715
Philippines.....	7-26-57 : 42-02 :	5,079,000:	—
Total PAs Issued.....	: 167,472,889:	204,723	810,336
GRAND TOTAL.....	: 370,212,489:	2,091,628:	1,987,138
Agreements Signed, No PA Issued	:	:	:
Indonesia.....	3- 2-56 :	6,248,354:	:
Korea.....	3-13-56 :	430,000:	:
India.....	8-29-56 :	4/38,213,816:	:
Total	: 44,892,170:	:	:
Cotton Linters	:	:	:
Spain.....	10-16-56 : 17-20 :	3/ 300,000:	1-31-57 : 3-30-57
1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. 2/ Through Jul. 26, reported by CSS.			
3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation. 4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.			

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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FC 18-57
August 5, 1957

HORACE G. PORTER APPOINTED COMPETITION

BRANCH CHIEF IN FAS COTTON DIVISION

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced the appointment of Horace G. Porter as Chief of the Competition Branch of its Cotton Division.

Mr. Porter will be responsible for the direction of continuing analyses of the competitive strength of U. S. cotton in foreign markets--an important phase of the Department of Agriculture's long-range economic studies on cotton.

The new branch chief has an extensive background in cotton. His early life was spent on an Arkansas cotton farm which he later operated with his father.

After completing his undergraduate work at Arkansas A. and M. College, he did graduate work in agricultural economics at Louisiana State University and Iowa State College.

Mr. Porter first came to the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1940 as a cotton specialist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In 1945 he accepted a position with the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond as an agricultural economist, continuing as such until recently except for a 2-year period when he served as a cotton specialist with the Economic Cooperation Administration in Europe. His ECA duties required travel in most Western European countries to evaluate their textile industries and raw cotton needs in connection with Government recovery programs. He also studied the cotton production potentials in Greece, Turkey, and French West Africa.

His work with the Federal Reserve Bank included advising and reporting upon agricultural developments in the 5-state area, research, and public relations work on farm credit, and other agricultural problems.

Mr. Porter succeeds Frank D. Barlow, Jr. who has joined the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans to study cotton utilization problems.

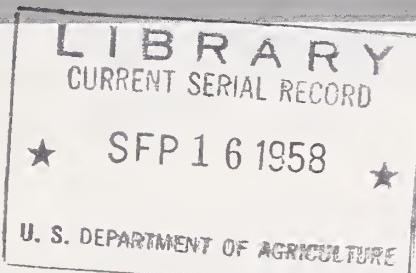




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COTTON
FC 19-57
August 15, 1957

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$370 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales of about 2.121 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 2.002 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 460, Through Aug. 15, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized	Sales Registered	Export 2/	Exported or Booked for Contracting	Final Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55			dollars	bales	bales	bales	
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57	6-29-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1,121,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-16-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	35,600,000:	216,797	215,143	6-30-56	1-31-57
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	46,198	45,949	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648	6,587	5-31-57	6-29-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57	7-31-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	186,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....			123,000,767:	705,345	697,372		
Fiscal Year 1955-56							
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-28-57	3-31-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,626	5,622	5-31-57	6-29-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,612,268:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57	6-29-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56	4-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	2,860,000:	C A N C E L L E D	11/26/56		
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56	3-30-57
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56	3-30-57
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	12-15-56	2-28-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	24,230,308:	149,200	148,816	11-30-56	6-29-57
Total.....			79,770,833:	481,560	479,530		

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



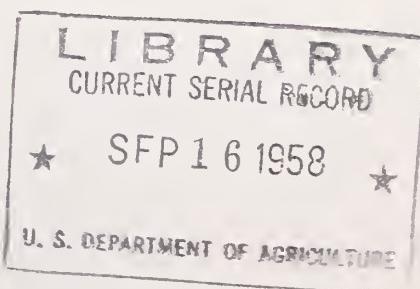
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STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$388 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales of about 2.148 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 2.016 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding authorizations.



Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through Aug. 28, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized 1/	Sales Regis-tered 2/	Exported or: Final Booked for : Contract-: Final Contract-: Final	Delivery Date
			dollars	bales	bales	
Fiscal Year 1954-55						
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	3/ 1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	35,600,000:	216,797	215,143	6-30-56
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,548	6-30-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	46,198	45,949	3-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	19,562	47,958	11-30-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,618	6,587	5-31-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55
Total.....			123,000,767:	705,345	697,372	
Fiscal Year 1955-56						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-28-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,626	5,622	5-31-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,612,268:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D	11/26/56		
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	12-15-56
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	24,230,308:	149,200	148,816	11-30-56
Total.....			79,770,833:	181,560	179,530	

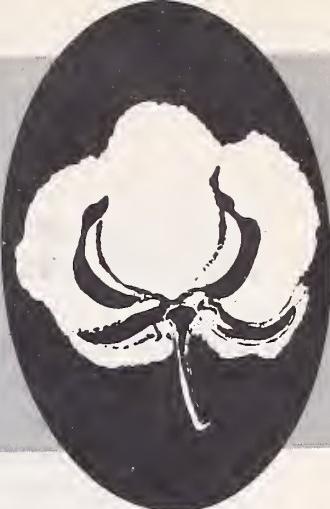
Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	37-03:	5,256,000:	42,500:	11-30-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	33-03:	2,625,000:	17,792:	11-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	33-04:	9,000,000:	59,546:	5-31-57
Burma/Germany.....	33-05:	2,625,000:	18,710:	11-30-57
Burma/India.....	33-08:	3,850,000:	22,798:	10-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	34-06:	3,000,000:	20,741:	10-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	34-07:	500,000:	3,095:	9-30-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	34-11:	500,000:	2,994:	9-30-57
Netherlands....	38-01:	500,000:	5,438:	9-30-57
Pakistan.....	10-19-56 :	15-20:	4,551,726:	10-31-57
India.....	10-31-56 :	39-03:	23,925,000:	9-30-57
Indonesia.....	11-27-56 :	34-13:	3,563,197:	10-31-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56 :	11-11-3/	12,800,000:	9-30-57
Italy.....	12-3-56 :	20-11:	30,200,000:	10-31-57
Austria.....	3-12-57 :	21-11:	455,000:	2,574:
Pakistan.....	4-12-57 :	15-23:	3,240,274:	2,658:
Iceland.....	5-2-57 :	40-04:	77,000:	0:
Italy.....	5-9-57 :	20-17:	1,000,000:	5,985:
Finland.....	5-17-57 :	18-14:	1,000,000:	6,302:
Austria.....	7-24-57 :	21-15:	4,631,000:	4,837:
India.....	5-17-57 :	39-09:	8,666,000:	34,906:
Poland.....	6-7-57 :	41-01:	14,853,000:	77,621:
Colombia.....	6-14-57 :	25-09:	1,862,000:	11,106:
Spain.....	6-26-57 :	17-40:	936,692:	4,940:
Chile.....	6-27-57 :	12-13:	2,000,000:	12,584:
Philippines.....	7-26-57 :	42-02:	5,079,000:	0:
Poland.	8-23-57 :	41-04:	17,635,000:	0:
Total.....	:	:	185,105,889:	961,345
Total PAs Issued.....	:	:	387,877,489:	2,48,250:2,016,879:
Agreements Signed, No PA Issued.....				
Indonesia.....	3-2-56 :	:	6,248,354:	:
Korea.....	3-13-56 :	:	430,000:	:
India.....	8-29-56 :	:4/	38,213,816:	:
Total.....	:	:	44,892,170:	:
GRAND TOTAL.....	:	:	432,769,659:2,48,250:2,016,879:	:
Cotton Linters				
Spain.....	10-16-56:	17-20-3/	300,000:	: 1-31-57 : 3-30-57

Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. 2/Through Aug. 23, reported by CSS.
 3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation. 4/ Program for Fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

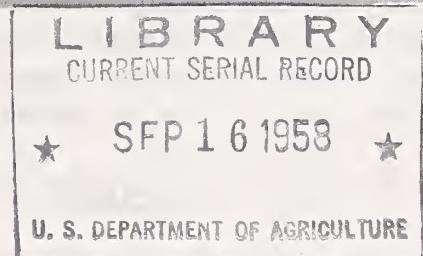
FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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P.2
U.S. COTTON AGAIN DOMINATES

EUROPEAN MARKET



COTTON
FC 20-57
August 31, 1957

Summary

An outstandingly significant fact about the United States cotton exports of 7.6 million bales of cotton in 1956-57--the largest in 23 years--was the return of American cotton to its traditional dominant position in the markets of Europe.

About 60 percent of U.S. cotton exports went to Europe last year, compared with 40 percent in 1955-56. During the 5-year periods immediately before and after World War II this country depended upon European countries for about two-thirds of its export market.

Well over 40 percent of total U.S. cotton exports and 70 percent of U.S. cotton exports to Europe last year went to 4 countries, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, and France. In Germany, second only to Japan as a customer for American cotton, the cotton textile industry has made a remarkable recovery since World War II. In the United Kingdom, confidence in the stability of cotton prices and the availability of supplies has been restored, although the British cotton industry faces some serious problems.

In Italy, with the removal of import allocations restrictions and liberalization of dollar imports, American cotton dominates the market, representing about 78 percent of Italian cotton imports. French spinners prefer American cotton, but imports are restricted because of foreign exchange limitations. Austria and Switzerland, particularly the latter, are potentially larger importers of our cotton, especially extra long staple. In Spain, rising living standards and promotion have stimulated cotton consumption to near-record levels, but the country has serious foreign exchange problems. Turkey, struggling with

This Circular summarizes the observations of Robert C. Sherman, Director, and Francis H. Whitaker, Marketing Specialist, of the Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, following a first-hand cotton marketing study in Western Europe and Turkey. The study was concerned primarily with modern merchandising methods and servicing the American cotton industry's European customers.

problems of inflation, has almost doubled its cotton consumption in 10 years, but is becoming less important as a cotton exporter.

In all of the importing countries visited, strong preferences for American cotton were evident, especially at competitive prices. Evident also was a feeling of confidence in the stability of prices, in the dependability of supplies, and in merchandising efficiency--all resulting from the United States export program. Stocks are at more normal levels, consumption is increasing, and cotton is in a stronger competitive position with synthetics.

German Preference for American Cotton Emphasized

German cotton imports in 1956-57 were considerably higher than a year earlier. While only 7 percent of the cotton imported in 1955-56 came from the United States, it is expected that final figures will show at least 60 percent came from the United States during the 1956-57 season. Indications are that total German imports of cotton during the 1956-57 season were approximately 1,600,000 bales, about 1,000,000 of which came from the United States.

A large number of importers interviewed were unanimous in the opinion that United States cotton will continue to dominate the German market in 1957-58 if American prices remain competitive. German merchants and spinners were similarly convinced that the United States cotton export program has had a stabilizing effect on world prices, and has encouraged the rebuilding of stocks to normal levels in importing countries. They stated that the competitive position of cotton has been strengthened and the confidence of business in the price structure has been largely restored.

Germany's gold and dollar reserve position is strong. Reserves have risen from 1.5 billion dollars on June 30, 1954, to considerably over 3 billion dollars recently. Cotton is completely liberalized and there are no restrictions on the import of cotton, either quantitatively or otherwise.

West German consumption of cotton in 1956-57 is estimated at 1,400,000 to 1,450,000 bales. While German spinners prefer the better grades and longer staples, there is a growing interest in some of the shorter staple cotton as a substitute for Asiatics. The average quality of Brazilian cotton is down very low and Brazilian prices were higher than those for most other growths. Imports of Brazilian cotton have been relatively low. Some Russian and East African cotton is being used.

The mill industry in Germany is slowly being modernized, but capital is limited and mill margins are relatively low because of keen competition. As in the United States, the rate of growth of the textile industry lags considerably behind that of other industries.

Replacement machinery in factories damaged or destroyed in the war has been generally very modern.

The outlook for increasing textile exports appreciably above present levels is not bright. There is sharp competition from other Western European countries as well as from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and East Germany. However, it appears that the competition from Japan in textile export markets is felt more keenly than that from other countries. Imports of textiles have increased since tariff reductions became effective in 1956. Quotas are imposed on the imports of textiles and only a small quantity of textiles is imported from Japan. Any further expansion in the German textile industry will probably be slow.

The German importers were unanimous in opposing any reduction in the price of U.S. cotton after the beginning of the new season. They would not oppose, and, in fact, most of them favor, a monthly increase to cover storage charges.

Domestic demand for soft goods in Germany is strong and living standards are rising steadily. Recently there has been a recessive trend in the consumption of rayon, indicating that cotton will share in the increasing domestic demand for textiles and other soft goods.

The level of economic activity in Germany is rising rapidly. As usual, the German people are working hard and striving to improve their condition by their own efforts.

France's Problem is Foreign Exchange

Imports of cotton into France during the first 9 months of the 1956-57 season were over 25 percent above the 1955-56 rate. During that period, 25 percent of the cotton came from the United States, compared with only 13 percent a year earlier. French mills like United States cotton very much and would like to buy more. However, the French Government restricts dollar imports by means of import licensing and exchange allocations. Therefore, although certain other growths are frequently higher in price and less desirable, the United States is really a residual supplier because of the foreign exchange limitations.

France's gold and dollar reserve position has deteriorated considerably in recent months, declining from around \$2 billion at the beginning of 1956 to less than \$1 billion recently. Most imports of United States cotton in recent years have been financed under the MSA or ICA programs. The latest release of free dollars to buy United States cotton was made in late 1956 in the amount of \$16 million. No more allocations of dollars to buy U.S. cotton in the near future are likely if France can obtain cotton for soft currencies under its 50 bilateral trade agreements, or otherwise. Import licenses are assured under these

agreements; they are also assured to such countries as Turkey, Greece, and the Belgian Congo because of the liberalization of imports from OEEC countries.

Consumption of cotton during the first 9 months of the current season ran about 13 percent above the rate in 1955-56. It is estimated that consumption in 1956-57 was approximately 1,380,000 bales compared with 1,220,000 in 1955-56.

During the past few years many uneconomic textile mills in France have closed. Facilities have been reduced 40 percent, but the production level has been maintained by the use of 2 and 3 shifts. Textile orders are booked 4 to 6 months ahead, and mill activity in the spring of 1957 was up 10 percent from a year earlier. It is estimated that 30 percent of total cotton consumed during the 1956-57 season was from the United States.

The textile export market is highly important to the French industry. Prior to mid-1955, exports ran at the annual rate of 58 thousand tons. Of this, 90 percent went to French overseas territories. Political changes have sharply reduced exports. The present level of about 38 thousand tons annually is down approximately one-third from the mid-1955 rate. This points up the need for the development of the domestic market.

Liberalization of Dollar Cotton Brightens Italy's Prospects

During the first 9 months of the 1956-57 cotton marketing year, Italy imported 641,000 bales of cotton, 408,000 of which came from the United States. This is approximately 63 percent. It is estimated that imports into Italy during the year probably exceeded 900,000 bales, and that approximately 700,000, or roughly 78 percent, were from the United States. Of this 700,000 bales, about 400,000 will have been financed under Public Law 480 and about 40,000 under Section 402, with free dollars allocated for roughly 275,000 bales. Italy imported only 17 percent of her cotton from the United States in 1955-56.

Consumption of American cotton accounted for only about 25 percent of the total in 1955-56, but it is believed that considerably more than 50 percent of the cotton consumed in Italy during 1956-57 came from the United States. Manufacturers generally prefer United States cotton, and, in the absence of exchange difficulties, our cotton is in a very favorable position. Consumption has been increasing, and may have exceeded 850,000 bales during 1956-57.

Textile exports are holding fairly steady at around 1954-55 and 1955-56 levels.

Italy produced 63 thousand bales of cotton on 133,000 acres in 1955, but 112,000 acres yielded only 37 thousand bales last year. This constitutes less than 8 percent of consumption.

The cotton allocations system that has been in operation in Italy for a long time has been extremely detrimental to the interests of American cotton. The spinners have often been unable to get the qualities or the quantities desired. As a result of efforts on the part of U.S. marketing specialists and the Agricultural Attaché, this system is being abolished and dollar cotton is being liberalized. American cotton will now be in a position to compete freely with other growths.

Austria Wants More Extra Long Staple Cotton

In 1955-56 Austria imported from the United States only 27 percent of the total quantity of cotton brought in. In 1956-57, it appeared that, of the 105,000 bales imported, over 60 percent came from the United States.

The United States dominated the market in the immediate postwar years, but as U.S. aid dwindled and American cotton prices rose, Mexico, the U.S.S.R., Egypt, and Pakistan became important suppliers. The Public Law 480 agreement that includes \$4.5 million for cotton was signed on May 10. This provided for approximately 30,000 bales. Also, Austria obtained an Export-Import Bank loan recently amounting to \$8 million. It appears that these 2 programs will enable Austria to buy all of the cotton needed through June 30, 1958. However, Austrian industry and government officials are very anxious to know whether they will be able to obtain cotton from the United States for the second half of 1958.

Although Austria's gold and dollar reserve position has not deteriorated greatly in recent months, officials emphasized the fact when cotton was liberalized that they could not afford to take such action unless they were permitted to obtain cotton under Public Law 480.

The mill industry in Austria is becoming modernized very slowly. The over-all production index in the country in 1955 was 13 percent above 1954, but textile production rose only about 3.5 percent. As in a number of other countries, the expansion in the textile industry has not kept pace with the expansion in other industries.

In Austria, as in other European countries, there is keen interest in American extra long staple cotton. Austrian importers would like to buy, during the next 12 months, at least 18,000 bales of this type of cotton, if they can get it.

Switzerland's Cotton Imports are 50 Percent American

Imports of cotton into Switzerland were up sharply from 1955-56. During the first ten months of the 1956-57 season, imports totaled 227,000 bales, compared with only 161,000 bales during the entire 1955-56 season. Imports promised to total around 240,000 bales for the 1956-57 season. Of total imports during the season, approximately 120,000 bales, or 50 percent, were to come from the United States, compared with only 10 percent during the preceding season.

The gold and dollar reserve position of Switzerland is good. It increased from \$2 billion on June 30, 1951, to around \$2.75 billion recently. There are, of course, no restrictions on the imports of cotton.

The mill industry of Switzerland is very efficient and modern. The industry manufactures many high-count yarns and fine fabrics which require a large percentage of extra long staple cottons such as those from Egypt and Peru. This makes the percentage of American cotton imported last season particularly gratifying. Switzerland is a good prospective market for this country's American-Egyptian cotton.

Switzerland was able to hold its own in exports of textiles during 1955, while the United Kingdom, France, and Italy suffered setbacks. However, certain large markets such as India and Pakistan are becoming more nearly self-sufficient. It is unlikely that there will be a rapid expansion in textile exports from the present levels. This emphasizes the need for domestic promotion.

United Kingdom A Basic Market for U.S. Cotton

It now appears that the United Kingdom imported approximately 1,750,000 bales in 1956-57 and that close to 1,000,000, or about 60 percent of this total, came from the United States. This compares with only 19 percent during the season 1955-56. British overseas territories produce approximately 600,000 bales of cotton annually and a considerable quantity of cotton imported by the United Kingdom comes from these areas. Therefore, when this source of supply and the needs of Britain for qualities of cotton not supplied by the United States are considered, the fact that the United States is exporting approximately 60 percent of the cotton the British are using is highly gratifying.

The gold and dollar position of the United Kingdom deteriorated somewhat following the Suez crisis. However, although imports of cotton are subject to individual licensing and recording, licenses for the import of cotton have so far been granted without restriction. It does not now appear that any restrictions will be imposed within the near future.

Cotton consumption in the United Kingdom is slightly above the level of 1955-56, but is still below the level of most previous years. There is increasing confidence in the stability of world prices among the mill people. It appears that the latter will build and maintain stocks at a level approximating 4 to 5 months' consumption. The mills are meeting strong competition both at home and abroad and they have had difficulties recently with fuel shortage and with labor.

A substantial percentage of British mill machinery is out of date. The spindles are operating at only about 72 percent of capacity. Labor unions have opposed any increase in the number of shifts in the

British spinning industry to bring about more efficiency. Double shifts were adopted by the weaving industry several years ago, but only a very small percentage of the industry is operating on a double-shift basis.

The United Kingdom depends heavily on exports for an outlet for its textiles, but exports have been lagging in the postwar period because of strong competition from other countries. The domestic mills are also meeting competition at home from textiles imported from India and Pakistan.

Spain is Promoting Increased Cotton Consumption

Most of the cotton imported by Spain during the 1956-57 season came from the United States. With total cotton imports probably totaling around 230,000 bales, about 80 percent of the cotton came from the United States. Most U.S. cotton imported by Spain is financed under Public Law 480 or under Section 402.

Spain is suffering from a critical shortage of foreign exchange. Prospects for substantial purchases for free dollars or for other foreign currencies are dim. Spain's best prospects for obtaining cotton are under Title I of Public Law 480. It anticipates a substantial program in 1957-58.

Consumption of cotton in Spain is near record levels. This is due to higher wages, increasing population, and a strengthening domestic demand for textiles. However, competition between cotton and artificial fibers is quite keen. The participation of rayon staple fiber in Spanish yarn is growing steadily, although synthetics have not invaded the cotton textile market in Spain to the same degree as in some other countries. The increase in the production of rayon staple fiber in 1956 over that of 1955 was not as great as the increase from 1954 to 1955.

It is hoped that the consumption of cotton in Spain will increase over the next few years as a result of rising standards of living and a sales promotion campaign addressed to the consumer. Although the standard of living has improved somewhat and may be expected to improve further, the increase in cotton consumption during the past 20 years has not kept pace with other advances in the Spanish economy. This improved living standard is partially due to the transition from a scarcity of consumer goods outside the cities 20 years ago to the present abundant supply in all parts of the country. The change has multiplied outlets for consumer income. It is, therefore, essential that the cotton textile industry find efficient means to intervene more directly in channeling consumer dollars and improving technology. Technology is advancing slowly, but many mills have antiquated machinery. The current market promotion project bids fair to exert a considerable influence on consumer spending.

American cotton is sold to domestic mills by the Spanish Government at prices substantially above cost. A profit is also made on imports of other growths. Officials claim that the government needs the revenue and that elimination of this system of trading would force them to impose an import duty on cotton to replace the lost revenue. This system naturally places cotton at a competitive disadvantage in relation to synthetic fibers.

There is a rapidly worsening economic situation in Spain. Inflation is taking hold fast, and the value of the peseta has fallen precipitately. Money in circulation in 1956 rose 24 percent over 1955. The budget deficit for the calendar year 1956, including the deficit incurred in the operation of the national railway, was over 17 billion pesetas, and was double the deficit two years ago. The February 1956 freeze cut 1956 exports of citrus to less than one-third of what they were in 1955. Later, drought apparently damaged the winter wheat crop and struck a severe blow to industrial production by reducing water supplies for hydro-electric power. The drought ended some time ago, but it inflicted great damage before the rains came.

The production of cotton in Spain rose from 71,000 bales in 1952-53 to an estimated 210,000 bales in 1956-57. Production is heavily subsidized through the maintenance of artificial domestic prices. It is to be hoped that increases in domestic consumption will keep pace with any future increases in production.

Turkey Declining as a Cotton Exporter

Despite efforts to raise cotton production through the expansion of irrigation facilities, Turkey has been unable to increase production appreciably within the past few years. During the period 1950-54, it produced an average of 624,000 bales per year. In 1955-56 Turkey produced 600,000, and it is estimated that the 1956-57 production was about 670,000 bales. The government has a support program that holds prices substantially above world levels.

Consumption of cotton in Turkey has risen from an average of 250,000 bales a year in 1947-48 to nearly 500,000 bales in the 1956-57 season. This increase in consumption without a corresponding increase in production has naturally resulted in a decline in exports. Exports have fallen from an average of 331,000 bales during the 1950-54 period to only about 220,000 bales during the 1956-57 season just ended. Several new cotton mills are being built and planned, and Turkey is unlikely to increase its exports appreciably over the next 5 years. In fact, it is quite possible that Turkey will not be exporting any cotton at all within a few years.

From the standpoint of Turkey's foreign exchange position, the decline in exports of raw cotton and the increasing domestic production of textiles could be a very good thing as long as textiles are imported.

Naturally, the foreign exchange generated from the export of raw cotton is not nearly equal to the expenditures of foreign exchange for the import of textiles manufactured from a like quantity of cotton. Therefore, any decrease in the export of raw cotton resulting from increased domestic mill consumption improves the trade balance as long as the textiles produced are consumed domestically and displace imported textiles.

Turkey, like Spain, is caught in the toils of inflation. Industrial development has mushroomed all over the country, including power stations, multiple purpose hydro-projects, railroad lines, highways, and port facilities. However, a number of the projects have been poorly planned or have failed to supply a real demand.

In spite of what seems to be a booming economy in many sections of the country, inflation is taking its toll. The free market value of the lira has fallen to less than one-fourth of its official rate, and Turkey now has a foreign debt equivalent to \$1 billion, including over \$400 million of past-due commercial obligations. This debt compares with a total annual output of only about \$4.5 billion. The government has taken some steps recently to bring inflation under control, but so far it has not been highly successful.

Turkey is considered rich in certain minerals, such as tungsten, chrome, and manganese. Some geologists hope to find uranium there in substantial quantities as well as oil. Twelve companies are conducting extensive explorations, and one company has already started drilling.

One of the most encouraging developments in Turkey at present, however, is the prospect that several oil pipelines may be constructed in the Middle East. One of these would run from Kirkuk in the Northern Iraqi oil fields up through southern Turkey to the Mediterranean at Iskenderun. The line might also be extended south from Kirkuk to hook up with Southern Iraqi oil fields, the Iranian fields, and fields in Kuwait. Ironically, this would be a benefit derived from Egypt's seizure of the Suez and the sabotage of the pipeline in Syria that carried Iraqi oil from Kirkuk to Syrian and Lebanese ports.

The Kirkuk-Iskenderun pipeline would merge Turkish and Iraqi national interests, complement their alliance under the Baghdad pact, and conform admirably with the Eisenhower doctrine. If the Turks can follow a line of fiscal austerity, the assurance of a large supply of cheap fuel and of a stable income from pipeline royalties, together with an expansion of the mining and processing of minerals ultimately could put an end to Turkey's financial difficulties.

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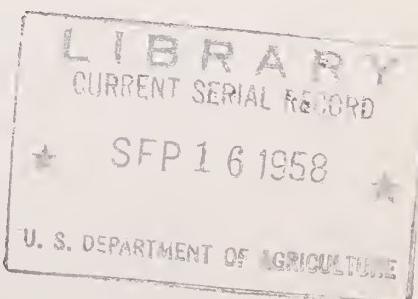
COTTON
FC 22-57
Sept. 12, 1957

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$388 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales of about 2.169 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 2.045 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding authorizations.



Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 48C Through Sept. 12, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	Authorization No.	Funds Authorized 1/	Sales Regis-tered 2/	Export 2/	Exported or: Final Booked for : Contract-: Delivery Date	Final Contract-: Delivery Date
			dollars	bales	bales		
Fiscal Year 1954-55							
Yugoslavia.....	1-17-55	11-03	3/ 9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57	6-29-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	1/ 1,124,253:	5,449	5,519	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....	6- 8-55	18-02	3/ 2,900,000:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....	6- 9-55	17-02	3/ 8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	3/ 35,600,000:	216,797	215,143	6-30-56	1-31-57
Austria.....	6-29-55	21-03	510,000:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	46,198	45,949	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57	4-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648	6,587	5-31-57	6-29-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57	7-31-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56
Japan.....	6-30-55	22-05	35,000,000:	191,713	188,573	12- 5-55	1-15-56
Total.....			123,000,767:	705,345	697,372		
Fiscal Year 1955-56							
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-28-57	3-31-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,626	5,622	5-31-57	6-29-57
Colombia.....	7-21-55	25-03	1,612,268:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55
Ecuador.....	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56
Colombia.....	2-11-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/ 8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57	6-29-57
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56	4-30-57
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D	11/26/56			
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/ 2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56	3-30-57
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10- 1-56	12-31-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/ 5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56	3-30-57
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	12-15-56	2-28-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	24,230,308:	149,200	148,816	11-30-56	6-29-57
Total.....			79,770,833:	481,560	479,530:		

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	37-03:	5,256,000:	42,500:	41,809:	11-30-56:
Burma/United Kingdom.....	33-03:	2,625,000:	17,792:	17,661:	10-31-57:
Burma/Japan.....	33-04:	9,000,000:	59,546:	59,498:	4-30-57:
Burma/Germany.....	33-05:	2,625,000:	18,710:	17,512:	10-31-57:
Burma/India.....	33-06:	3,850,000:	22,798:	19,064:	10-31-57:
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	33-07:	500,000:	3,095:	3,052:	9-30-57:
Indonesia/Germany.....	34-08:	500,000:	5,438:	4,593:	9-30-57:
Indonesia/Belgium.....	34-09:	6,000,000:	54,820:	45,657:	9-30-57:
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	34-11:	15,000,000:	74,120:	66,595:	9-30-57:
Indonesia/Japan.....	34-11:	275,000:	1,800:	1,771:	2-28-57:
Netherlands.....	38-01:	4,551,726:	25,728:	24,994:	1-31-57:
Pakistan.....	10-19-56:	15-20:	23,925,000:	132,172:	6-29-57:
India.....	10-31-56:	39-03:	24,531:	24,540:	5-31-57:
Indonesia.....	11-27-56:	34-13:	3,563,197:	94,735:	6-29-57:
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56:	11-11: 3/	12,800,000:	94,250:	5-31-57:
Italy.....	12- 3-56:	20-11:	30,200,000:	198,162:	5-31-57:
Austria.....	3-12-57:	21-11:	455,000:	2,574:	7-31-57:
Pakistan.....	4-12-57:	15-23:	3,240,274:	7,769:	6-29-57:
Iceland.....	5- 2-57:	40-04:	77,000:	0:	11-30-57:
Italy....	5- 9-57:	20-17:	1,000,000:	5,985:	6-15-57:
Finland.....	5-17-57:	18-14:	1,000,000:	6,302:	3,790:
Austria.....	7-24-57:	21-15:	4,631,000:	5,932:	2,062:
India.....	5-17-57:	39-09:	8,666,000:	35,156:	9,034:
Poland.....	6- 7-57:	41-01:	14,853,000:	93,271:	65,652:
Colombia.....	6-14-57:	25-09:	1,862,000:	11,133:	8,659:
Spain.....	6-26-57:	17-40:	936,692:	4,940:	3,740:
Chile.....	6-27-57:	12-13:	2,000,000:	12,584:	4,370:
Philippines.....	7-26-57:	42-02:	5,079,000:	0:	0:
Poland.....	8-23-57:	41-04:	17,635,000:	0:	0:
Korea.....	9- 4-57:	24-13:	14,148,000:	0:	0:
Total.....	:	:	185,553,889:	982,334:	868..756:
Total PAs Issued.....	:	:	366,325,489:	2,169,239:	2,045,658:
Agreements Signed No PA Issued.....	3-2-56 :	:	6,248,354:	:	:
Indonesia.....	8-29-56:	14/	38,213,816:	:	:
India.....	Total.....	:	14,462,170:	:	:
GRAND TOTAL.....	:	:	432,787,659:	2,169,239:	2,045,658:

Cotton Linters

Spain..... : 10-16-56 : 17-20 : 3/ 300,000: :

: 1-31-57 : 3-30-57

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. 2/ Through Sept. 6, reported by CSS.
3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation. 4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

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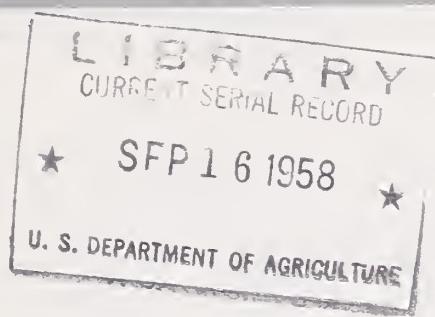
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UNITED STATES COTTON EXPORTS -

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK



COTTON
FC 23-57
September 23, 1957

Highlights

United States cotton exports totaled 7.9 million bales (7.6 million running bales) in 1956-57, the highest in 23 years. Competitive pricing was one of the main stimulants to higher exports. Low foreign stocks were replenished, mostly with U. S. cotton. Foreign consumption rose by 1.5 million bales, production leveled off. Outlook for 1957-58 exports is favorable at about 5.0 to 5.5 million running bales. U. S. cotton exports should remain at a high level as long as prices are competitive in world markets.

U. S. Exports In 1956-57 Are Highest In 23 Years

United States cotton exports totaled 7,912,466 bales (7,592,959 running bales) in 1956-57, the highest in 23 years. This compares with average exports of 5.3 million bales in 1934-38 and 4.1 million bales during 1950-54. Exports last season were more than three times the 2.3 million bales exported in 1955-56, which was the lowest peacetime exports in 85 years with the exception of 1947-48.

Competitive pricing of U. S. cotton for export since early 1956 has been one of the principal reasons for the sharp rebound in U. S. exports in 1956-57. Other causes include: reduced supplies for export from nearly all foreign exporting countries resulting from stock liquidations in 1955-56; rising consumption abroad with production leveling off; replenishment of low supplies of cotton and cotton products in nearly all foreign importing countries; and some additional buying of cotton, especially in Europe, because of the Middle East crisis.

Principal foreign customers of U. S. cotton in 1956-57 were Japan, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, and France (see attached table). These five countries took about 60 percent of total exports. The balance went to over fifty other countries.

Exports of American-Egyptian extra long staple cotton amounted to 61,163 bales (57,906 running bales) in 1956-57, the largest export total for this type of cotton since records began in 1911.

The United States accounted for almost one-half of total world trade of about 16.1 million bales in 1956-57, the highest level of world trade in 30 years. Prior to last season, the U. S. share of world trade had declined from an average of 41 percent in 1934-38, to 37 percent in 1945-53 and to only 17 percent in the 1955-56 season.

Despite heavy U. S. exports in 1956-57, most other countries (principal exceptions are Egypt, Sudan and Pakistan) again disposed of their exportable surpluses as the world export total rose by about 3.0 million bales. The decline in exports from foreign countries to 8.2 million bales in 1956-57 from a record high of 10.8 million in 1955-56 is attributed mainly to the fact that supplies available for export were much smaller. Under the pressure of rising world surplus, prices of foreign growths were reduced as much as 8 cents a pound below U. S. prices in 1955-56, and most foreign stocks were liquidated during that season.

Competitive Pricing Stimulates Exports

The United States took action in 1956 to revive its export trade by offering government-owned stocks of upland cotton for export sales at competitive world prices. This program of competitive pricing has stimulated U. S. exports, stabilized world cotton prices at the January 1956 level, is partly responsible for the increase in foreign cotton consumption to record high levels, helped to restore confidence in the stability of prices and supplies, and improved cotton's competitive position with man-made fibers.

Sales of upland cotton from CCC inventories since January 1956 amounted to about 12.4 million bales, as of September 6, 1957. This includes 1.0 million bales of short staple upland cotton for export not later than November 1, 1956; 7.7 million bales for export between August 1, 1956, and August 15, 1957; and 3.7 million bales for export between August 16, 1957, and July 31, 1958.

Foreign Importers Rebuild Low Inventories With U. S. Cotton

In 1956-57, when all qualities of U. S. cotton were made available for export at competitive world prices, importers in foreign countries replenished their low inventories of cotton by about 1.1 million bales. This was a complete reversal of the trend in the previous season when inventories of cotton and cotton products were reduced considerably as world cotton stocks reached record levels and a general price decline was underway.

The stock increase in foreign Free World importing countries was about double the decrease that occurred in 1955-56 indicating a more comfortable stock position than that of 2 years ago but with consumption now at a much higher rate. It is also significant that the increase in stocks during 1956-57 consisted almost entirely of United States cotton. This was a strong demand factor for U. S. cotton last year but is a weakening factor for 1957-58 export demand.

COTTON: U. S. exports by country of destination, averages 1935-39
and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1				
	Average	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1935-39	1945-49			
----- 1,000 bales -----					
Austria.....	0 :1/	36 :	42 :	15 :	18 : 54
Belgium.....	169 :	131 :	68 :	66 :	30 : 337
Denmark.....	33 :	14 :	23 :	21 :	3 : 25
Finland.....	35 :	21 :	10 :	13 :	16 : 33
France.....	662 :	575 :	475 :	416 :	178 : 432
Germany, West.....	511 :	340 :	389 :	350 :	74 : 1,061
Italy.....	442 :	489 :	269 :	249 :	105 : 720
Netherlands.....	107 :	131 :	104 :	95 :	17 : 260
Norway.....	17 :	7 :	14 :	12 :	2/ : 21
Portugal.....	36 :	2/ :	0 :	11 :	5 : 91
Spain.....	108 :	69 :	167 :	197 :	143 : 174
Sweden.....	115 :	12 :	43 :	51 :	10 : 111
Switzerland.....	11 :	26 :	24 :	37 :	14 : 121
United Kingdom.....	1,346 :	488 :	422 :	421 :	153 : 1,049
Yugoslavia.....	17 :	47 :	40 :	103 :	109 : 141
Other Europe.....	3/ 276 :4/	159 :	10 :	9 :	6 : 66
Total Europe.....	3,885 :	2,545 :	2,100 :	2,066 :	881 : 4,696
Canada.....	301 :	275 :	237 :	307 :	75 : 380
Cuba.....	11 :	16 :	20 :	19 :	11 : 31
Israel.....	5/ :	5 :	12 :	20 :	15 : 19
Hong Kong.....	5/ :	35 :	9 :	6 :	45 : 95
India.....	52 :	86 :	161 :	61 :	9 : 301
Indonesia.....	5/ :	5 :	22 :	27 :	15 : 43
Korea, Rep. of.....	5/ :6/	48 :	96 :	170 :	135 : 220
Japan.....	1,142 :	585 :	1,005 :	678 :	873 : 1,588
Philippines, Rep. of.....	2 :	4 :	8 :	8 :	12 : 36
Taiwan (Formosa).....	5/ :	1 :	110 :	120 :	124 : 161
Bolivia.....	4 :	2 :	6 :	5 :	13 : 11
Chile.....	9 :	20 :	20 :	10 :	14 : 74
Colombia.....	20 :	24 :	7 :	2 :	27 : 52
French N. Africa.....	5/ :	4 :	10 :	12 :	6 : 17
Australia.....	9 :	7 :	45 :	52 :	28 : 81
Other countries.....	7/ 154 :8/	403 :	46 :	22 :	37 :9/ 107
Total 500-lb. bales...:	5,589 :	4,065 :	3,914 :	3,585 :	2,320 : 7,912
Total running bales...:	5,300 :	3,917 :	3,761 :	3,447 :	2,215 : 7,593

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65, and Poland 180. 4/ Includes Czechoslovakia 57, Greece 21, and Poland 69. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ 3-year average. 7/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22. 8/ Includes China 401. 9/ Includes Pakistan 28, Union of South Africa 31, and Uruguay 15.

Increasing Consumption Abroad Provides Larger Market For U. S. Cotton

Foreign consumption of cotton, at a new record high last season, continued the steady rise which started after World War II, providing larger potential markets for U. S. cotton. The gain was 1.4 million bales in 1956-57 over 1955-56. U. S. cotton accounted for a large part of the increased consumption abroad. In contrast with recent years, the main increase in 1956-57 was in the large textile producing countries of Western Europe and Asia. Previously, cotton producing countries had accounted for much of the consumption rise.

Availability of adequate supplies and stability of prices under the U. S. cotton export program has tended to improve cotton's position in competition abroad with man-made fibers. As a result, cotton is gaining a greater share of the overall increase in world fiber consumption.

Government Programs Aid U. S. Exports

The principal channels through which cotton now passes to export markets are cash sales for dollar currency. However, U. S. Government programs have aided exports since the end of World War II. In the 1956-57 fiscal year about one-third (2.7 million bales) of the total U. S. cotton exports moved under government programs (including loans) compared with about two-thirds a year earlier. A large part of this cotton was sold for foreign currencies under Title I, P. L. 480, and Section 402, P. L. 665 (the ICA program.)

As of September 13, 1957, funds were available for financing the export of approximately 1.8 million bales of cotton in the 1957-58 fiscal year under various U. S. Government programs. Most of these funds were carried over from the previous fiscal year, but include some funds made available since July 31, 1957. These funds, if completely used, would finance shipments for foreign currencies of 0.7 million bales under Title I, P. L. 480 (including agreements for which purchase authorizations have not been issued), and 0.3 million bales under the International Cooperation Administration program; authorizations for relief shipments of 0.03 million bales under Title II, P. L. 480; and Export-Import Bank loans covering 0.8 million bales. Additional funds likely will be made available under these programs during the year. Under the CCC barter program an estimated 0.4 million bales remained to be exported in the 1957-58 fiscal year from sales contracts completed last year.

Poland was added to the export market for U. S. cotton in the 1956-57 season. Purchase authorizations under Title I, P. L. 480, currently provide for export of about 198,000 bales of U. S. cotton to Poland, about 49,000 bales of which were exported in the 1956-57 season.

Sales under foreign aid programs constitute channels (in addition to regular sales for dollars) through which the cotton sold by CCC is entering export trade, and are not in addition to total sales by CCC for export.

Outlook For U. S. Exports In 1957-58

U. S. cotton exports in 1957-58 are expected to decline by about 2.0 to 2.5 million bales from the high level of 7.6 million running bales exported in 1956-57. Despite the drop from last season, exports in 1957-58 will probably be

larger than exports in any other season since 1951-52. The two principal reasons for the expected decline in U. S. cotton exports in 1957-58 are the larger stocks of U. S. cotton now in importing countries and a general tightening abroad of available supplies of dollar exchange. The supply of foreign grown cotton available for export this year may be slightly larger than a year ago, but practically all the increase will be in Egyptian type cotton.

U. S. exports are closely related to production and consumption of cotton abroad, and current estimates for 1957-58 exports are based partly on present indications as to the level of these two items. Cotton production in the foreign Free World has leveled off during the past 3 years and in 1957-58 is expected to be about equal to the 15.8 million bales produced last season. Preliminary information indicates that production in Communist countries will decline in 1957-58 by as much as 0.6 to 0.8 million bales. Consumption of cotton in the foreign Free World is expected to slightly exceed last year's record total of 20.7 million bales. Consumption in Communist countries may decline slightly as a result of smaller local crops.

Sales from CCC stocks for export between August 16, 1957, and July 31, 1958, totaled 3.7 million bales through September 6, 1957. Sales under the 1957-58 export program started on March 19, 1957, and are expected to continue in coming months. Although recent sales have been relatively small, CCC took title to 3.7 million bales of 1956 crop cotton on July 31, 1957, and it is expected that this cotton, if needed, will be made available for export sales at competitive prices after it is catalogued. The unsold catalogued cotton remaining in CCC stocks on August 1, 1957 from 1955 and earlier crops totaled 1.4 million bales.

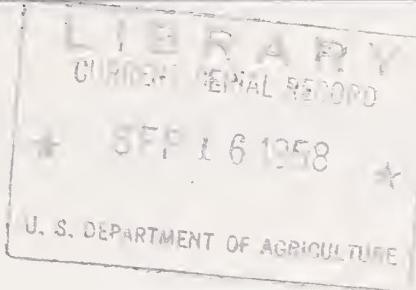
U. S. stocks in all positions on August 1, 1957 were reported at 11.3 million bales, down 3.2 million from the record total of 14.5 million reported a year ago. The total supply for the 1957-58 season is estimated at 24.0 million bales, consisting of 11.3 million beginning stocks, 12.6 million production (September report in running bales) and expected imports of about 0.1 million. The supply estimate for 1956-57 was 27.6 million bales. Although the portion of lower qualities in current stocks is unusually large all qualities are expected to be adequate to meet demand in 1957-58. U. S. exports should remain at relatively high levels as long as U. S. cotton can be offered on world markets at competitive prices.

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COTTON
FC 24-57
Sept. 25, 1957

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$388 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales of about 2.184 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 2.076 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through September 25, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Date	Funds Authorized	Sales Registered	Exported or Booked for Export 2/	Contracting Date	Final Delivery Date
Issued	No.	1/	bales	bales		
Fiscal Year 1954-55						
Yugoslavia.....(final)	5-10-55	11-03	3/9,863,473:	56,877		2-28-57
Israel.....	5-10-55	16-05	3/1,115,449:	5,449		9-30-55
Finland.....(final)	6-8-55	18-02	2,935,767:	14,506		9-30-55
Spain.....	6-9-55	17-02	3/8,086,731:	40,507		2-29-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	35,600,000:	216,797		6-30-56
Austria.....(final)	6-29-55	21-03	503,144:	2,573		6-30-56
Pakistan/United Kingdom	6- 6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	46,198		1-31-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong	6- 6-55	15-04	70,829:	330		12-31-55
Pakistan/Lebanon	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078		4-30-57
Pakistan/Germany	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710		3-30-57
Pakistan/Belgium	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545		4-30-57
Pakistan/Japan	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562		12-31-56
Pakistan/Italy	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648		6-29-57
Pakistan/France	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452		3-30-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	3/9,400,000:	58,400		7-31-57
Japan.....(final)	6-30-55	22-05	34,991,114:	191,713		2-29-56
Total.....			:123,011,588:	705,345		1-15-56
Fiscal Year 1955-56						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7- 7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236		2-28-57
Pakistan/Switzerland	7- 7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,626		5-31-57
Colombia.....(final)	7-21-55	25-03	1,612,269:	8,126		6-29-57
Ecuador...	11- 9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680		12-15-55
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224:	7,492		10-31-56
Colombia...	2-10-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697		6-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2- 9-56	11-08	3/8,642,800:	45,105		9-30-56
Austria...	2-21-56	21-06	5,261,000:	33,990		7-31-56
Spain.....	3- 2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D	32,477		2-28-57
Finland...	4-23-56	18-07	3/2,860,000:	18,042		11-30-56
Indonesia...	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620		10- 1-56
Chile...	5-22-56	12-04	3/5,260,000:	31,193		12-31-56
Japan...	6-29-56	22-09	119,300,000:	130,553		12-15-56
Spain...	6-29-56	17-19	24,230,308:	11,9,200		2-28-57
Total...			:79,770,834:	181,560		6-29-57
						:

Fiscal Year 1956-57

China (Taiwan).....	8-20-56:	37-03:	5,256,000:	42,500	11-30-56	41,809	11-30-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56:	33-03:	2,625,000:	17,792	10-31-57	17,661	11-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56:	33-04:	9,000,000:	59,546	4-30-57	59,498	5-31-57
Burma/Germany.....	8-20-56:	33-05:	2,625,000:	18,710	10-31-57	17,512	11-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56:	33-08:	3,850,000:	22,798	10-31-57	19,064	11-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56:	34-06:	3,000,000:	20,856	20,318	9-30-57	10-31-57
Indonesia/Germany.....	8-30-56:	34-07:	500,000:	3,095	3,052	9-30-57	10-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56:	34-08:	500,000:	5,438	4,637	9-30-57	10-31-57
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56:	34-09:	6,000,000:	54,734	48,713	9-30-57	10-31-57
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56:	34-11:	15,000,000:	83,804	70,128	9-30-57	10-31-57
Netherlands.....	9-24-56:	38-01:	275,000:	1,800	1,771	2-28-57	3-31-57
Pakistan.....	10-19-56:	15-20:	4,551,726:	25,728	24,994	1-31-57	6-29-57
India.....	10-31-56:	39-03:	23,925,000:	132,172	124,276	6-29-57	7-31-57
Indonesia.....	11-27-56:	34-13:	3,563,197:	24,531	24,540	5-31-57	6-29-57
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56:	11-11:	3/ 12,800,000:	94,735	94,250	5-31-57	6-29-57
Italy.....	12- 3-56:	20-11:	30,200,000:	198,162	194,052	5-31-57	6-29-57
Austria.....	3-12-57:	21-11:	455,000:	2,574	2,562	7-31-57	10-31-57
Pakistan.....	4-12-57:	15-23:	3,240,274:	7,769	3,617	6-29-57	12-31-57
Iceland.....	5- 2-57:	10-04:	77,000:	0	0	11-30-57	12-31-57
Italy.....	5- 9-57:	20-17:	1,000,000:	5,985	5,990	6-15-57	6-29-57
Finland.....	5-17-57:	18-14:	3/ 1,000,000:	6,302	3,740	11-30-57	12-31-57
Austria.....	7-24-57:	21-15:	4,631,000:	7,221	2,201	5-31-58	6-30-58
India.....	5-17-57:	39-09:	8,666,250:	34,906	10,843	5-31-58	6-30-58
Poland.....	6- 7-57:	11-01:	11,853,000:	95,021	81,694	11-30-57	12-31-57
Colombia.....	6-14-57:	25-09:	1,862,000:	11,191	10,772	8-31-57	9-30-57
Spain.....	6-26-57:	17-40:	936,692:	4,940	4,380	8-31-57	9-30-57
Chile.....	6-27-57:	12-13:	3/ 2,000,000:	12,584	5,867	7-31-57	10-31-57
Philippines.....	7-26-57:	14-02:	5,079,000:	1,648	0	5-31-58	6-30-58
Poland.....	8-23-57:	14-04:	17,635,000:	1,300	1,300	12-31-57	2-28-58
Korea.....	9- 4-57:	24-13:	448,000:	0	0	11-30-57	12-31-57
Total.....	:	:	185,554,139:	997,842	899,441	:	:
Total PA Issued.....	:	:	388,336,561:	2,184,747	2,076,343	:	:
Agreements Signed No PA Issued.							
Indonesia.....	3- 2-56:	:	6,282,000:			:	:
India.....	8-29-56:	:	4/38,380,000:			:	:
Total.....	:	:	4/4,662,000:			:	:
GRAND TOTAL.....	:	:	432,998,561:	2,184,747	2,076,343	:	:
Cotton Linters							
Spain.....	10-16-56:	17-20:	3/ 300,000 :			: 1-31-57	: 3-30-57

Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. 2/ Through Sept. 20, reported by CSS.
 3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation. 4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959

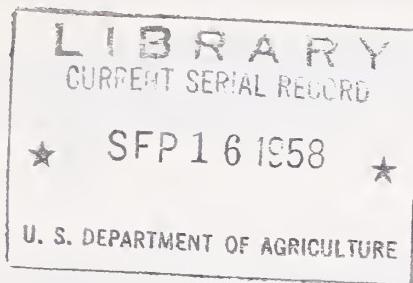
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COTTON
FC 25-57
Oct. 7, 1957

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$388 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales of about 2.229 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 2.100 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480, Through October 7, 1957

1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Date Issued	No.	Authorization Authorized 1/	Funds	Sales Regis- tered 2/	Exported or Booked for Export 2/	Contract- ing Date	Final Delivery Date
Fiscal Year 1954-55								
Yugoslavia... (final)	5-10-55	11-03	3/9,863,473:	56,877	56,941	2-28-57	1-30-57	
Israel... (final)	5-10-55	11-05	3/1,115,049:	55,449	55,519	9-30-55	10-31-55	
Finland... (final)	6-8-55	18-02	2,935,767:	14,506	14,560	9-30-55	11-18-55	
Spain... .	6-9-55	17-02	3/8,086,731:	40,507	39,607	2-29-56	3-31-56	
Italy... .	6-17-55	20-03	35,600,000:	216,797	215,243	6-30-56	1-31-57	
Austria... (final)	6-29-55	21-03	503,144:	2,573	2,548	9-30-55	12-31-55	
Pakistan/United Kingdom...	6-6-55	15-05	6,930,730:	146,198	145,949	3-30-57	4-30-57	
Pakistan/Hong Kong...	6-6-55	15-04	70,829:	330	330	5-31-56	6-30-56	
Pakistan/Lebanon...	6-24-55	15-07	774,505:	4,078	4,079	3-30-57	4-30-57	
Pakistan/Germany...	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495:	7,710	7,466	3-30-57	4-30-57	
Pakistan/Belgium...	6-28-55	15-09	276,310:	1,545	1,545	11-30-56	12-31-56	
Pakistan/Japan...	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208:	49,562	47,958	11-30-56	12-31-56	
Pakistan/Italy...	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000:	6,648	6,587	5-31-57	6-29-57	
Pakistan/France...	6-30-55	15-11	431,233:	2,452	2,267	3-30-57	7-31-57	
Korea... .	6-30-55	24-01	3/9,400,000:	58,400	58,300	12-31-55	2-29-56	
Japan... .(final)	6-30-55	22-05	34,991,114:	191,713	188,573	12-5-55	1-15-56	
Total...			123,011,588:	705,345	697,372			
Fiscal Year 1955-56								
Pakistan/Netherlands	7-7-55	15-12	800,000:	4,236	4,230	2-28-57	3-31-57	
Pakistan/Switzerland	7-7-55	15-13	1,123,690:	5,626	5,622	5-31-57	6-29-57	
Colombia... (final)	7-21-55	25-03	1,612,269:	8,126	8,113	11-30-55	12-15-55	
Ecuador...	11-9-55	29-04	864,740:	1,680	1,680	6-30-56	10-31-56	
Israel...	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224:	7,492	7,564	6-30-56	9-30-56	
Colombia...	2-10-56	25-06	6,137,000:	32,697	32,618	7-31-56	9-30-56	
Yugoslavia...	2-9-56	11-08	3/8,642,800:	45,105	45,126	2-28-57	6-29-57	
Austria...	2-21-56	21-06	5,261,000:	33,990	32,477	12-31-56	4-30-57	
Spain...	3-2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D		11/26/56			
Finland...	4-23-56	18-07	3/2,860,000:	18,042	18,029	11-30-56	3-30-57	
Indonesia...	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803:	13,620	13,620	10-1-56	12-31-56	
Chile...	5-22-56	12-04	3/5,260,000:	31,193	31,137	12-31-56	3-30-57	
Japan...	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000:	130,553	130,498	12-15-56	2-28-57	
Spain...	6-29-56	17-19	24,230,308:	119,200	118,816	11-30-56	6-29-57	
Total...			79,770,834:	481,560	479,530			

Fiscal Year 1956-57

Cotton Linters

Spain.....18-16-56:.....17-20:3/.....300,000 ..

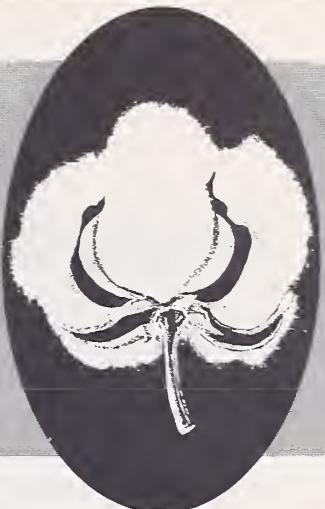
: 1-31-57 : 3-30-57

Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation. 2/ Through Oct. 4, reported by CSS.

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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COTTON
FC 26-57

October 14, 1957

FRENCH COTTON SITUATION

AND OUTLOOK

Summary

The 1956-57 cotton season in France was one of great activity, with sizable increases in imports, consumption, and stocks. Consumption rose to a record level of 1,380,000 bales (500 pounds gross), about 13 percent above 1955-56. Imports increased even more sharply to 1,576,000 bales, a 29 percent increase. With imports higher than consumption, stocks at the end of the season totaled about 550,000 bales, more than a 4-month supply at present consumption rates. Stocks a year ago were a little less than a 3-month supply.

United States cotton regained much of its traditional importance in France during 1956-57. It accounted for 27 percent of total imports and 25 percent of total consumption. When increased supplies were available temporarily in November, the consumption of United States cotton rose to 34 percent of the total. Much more United States cotton would have been imported and consumed if the French Government had not restricted imports because of foreign exchange limitations.

The outlook for 1957-58 is for a continued high level of consumption, but a sharp reduction in imports and stocks. The steady decline in foreign exchange reserves culminated in a partial devaluation (not for cotton) of the franc on August 10, and forced the government to restrict most import trade and to stimulate exports. The fact that stocks of raw cotton are relatively high prompts the government to plan sharp cutbacks in cotton imports to make spinners draw on their stocks as long as possible. Total imports in 1957-58, therefore, may be reduced by 25 percent. United States cotton, however, should make up a fair share of the total in 1957-58 if arrangements can be made to pay for part of the imports with French francs under ICA (International Cooperation Administration) or Public Law 480 programs.

Supply and Distribution

The 1955-56 cotton marketing season was a year of contraction in the French cotton industry, with reduced imports, consumption, and stocks. The 1956-57 season in contrast was one of booming activity, with increased imports and consumption, and building up of stocks. (See Table 1.) Stocks of United States cotton are now the highest in 4 years, and total stocks are at a postwar record.

In 1957-58 the situation may be reversed. If the present austerity-import program is carried out, it will be a lean year for importers. Spinners will probably continue to operate near present levels, and stocks by the end of the year will be reduced to very low levels.

TABLE 1.--France: Cotton supply and distribution, August-July season, estimates 1955-56 and 1956-57, and forecast 1957-58

Item	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						Total all cotton 1/	
	U. S. cotton			:				
	1955-56:	1956-57:	1957-58:	1955-56:	1956-57:	1957-58 2/		
Supply:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Stocks, Aug. 1....:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
Imports.....:	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
Stocks, Aug. 1....:	97	62	138	390	365		556	
Imports.....:	196	422	353	1,221	1,576		1,170	
Total.....:	293	484	491	1,611	1,941		1,726	
Distribution:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Consumption.....:	231	343	418	1,220	1,380		1,400	
Reexports & other :	:	:	:	:	:		:	
disappearance....:	0	3	0	26	5		0	
Stocks, July 31...:	62	138	73	365	556		326	
Total.....:	293	484	491	1,611	1,941		1,726	

1/ Stocks include 'moving' stocks or cotton in transit.

2/ Forecast.

Source: Unofficial estimates.

Imports

Imports increased steadily during the 1956-57 marketing season, especially during June and July. Imports from the United States were near the higher levels of earlier years, as here shown:

Season	Imports from			U. S. as per- cent of total
	U. S.	Other	Total	
	-- 1,000 bales --			
1952-53	523	761	1,284	41
1953-54	451	863	1,314	34
1954-55	443	892	1,335	33
1955-56	195	1,026	1,221	16
1956-57	422	1,154	1,576	27

France imported cotton from more than 30 foreign countries and 6 French Colonial areas in 1956-57. Sources of supply have shifted considerably during the past 2 seasons. Sharply increased quantities were obtained in 1956-57 from the United States, Mexico, Central America, Greece, the Belgian Congo, Uganda, and Turkey. Reduced quantities were obtained from Egypt, Syria, Brazil, and the Sudan. Reexports of raw cotton in 1956-57 amounted to less than 1,000 bales, mostly to Belgium-Luxembourg, the rest to French African areas. Table 4 at the end of this report shows quantities of cotton imported by country of origin. Changes in the sources of cotton supplies are illustrated by the following percentage distribution:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Percent of total imports</u>	
	<u>1955-56</u>	<u>1956-57</u>
United States	16.0	26.8
Latin America	9.7	13.9
French Africa	17.0	13.0
Greece	4.2	6.6
Syria	14.3	6.4
Pakistan	7.2	5.9
Turkey	4.8	5.6
Iran	4.9	4.1
Egypt	12.4	3.9
Other	9.5	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Consumption

Cotton consumption in France rose to a record level of 1,380,000 bales in 1956-57, 13 percent above 1955-56 consumption of 1,220,000 bales. Use of United States cotton increased sharply to about one-third of total consumption in October and November, when spinners expected ample supplies to be available throughout the year. It decreased in the following months, however, when import permits were not readily available because of exchange difficulties, and dropped to only 21 percent of the total in April and May. This clearly illustrates the need for United States cotton, as well as the readiness with which it can be replaced by other growths.

<u>Season</u>	<u>Consumption</u>			<u>U. S. as per-</u> <u>cent of total</u>
	<u>U. S.</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
-- 1,000 bales --				
1952-53	386	762	1,148	34
1953-54	491	839	1,330	37
1954-55	446	817	1,263	35
1955-56	230	990	1,220	19
1956-57	340	1,040	1,380	25

Mill Activity

Spinners' production has been running well above that of a year ago. In May 1957, production of cotton yarn was 22,953 metric tons, compared with 19,349 in May 1956, an increase of 19 percent. Production during August-May averaged 15 percent above last year. Spun rayon and mixtures have just about kept pace with pure cotton yarn in rate of increase. Fabric production by weavers shows a similar rate of increase, but an accurate breakdown between pure cotton fabrics and other fabrics is not possible because of a change in the method of collecting data.

The volume of orders on hand by spinners as of May 31 continued to be very high at 57 percent above May 1956. Weavers' orders were 32 percent over May 1956. Spinners' orders were equivalent to 3.5 months' production and weavers' orders to 2.6 months'. Trade reports indicate that many mills have orders for 5 months ahead. While the volume continues high, it has tended to decline slightly since February 1957, which indicates that the peak may have been passed.

The amount of active equipment is again increasing slightly after a steady decline during the past several years. This reverses the trend to reduce the number of machines in operation, especially the older, less efficient types. The number of spindles in May 1957 was 2 percent higher than in May 1956; the number of looms 1 percent higher. The increased output was attributed almost entirely to the use of more productive equipment and longer hours of operation. The number of spindle-hours and loom-hours of operation in May were 14 percent over May 1956.

The shift from rewind to continuous spindles, and from ordinary to automatic looms, is illustrated by the following:

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>In Operation</u>	
	<u>May 1956</u>	<u>May 1957</u>
	<u>-- Number --</u>	
Carders.....	19,032	19,500
Spindles:		
Continuous.....	5,263,773	5,424,793
Rewind.....	190,937	114,554
Total.....	<u>5,454,710</u>	<u>5,569,347</u>
Twisters.....	532,426	525,450
Looms:		
Ordinary.....	46,327	43,128
Automatic.....	56,064	60,365
Total.....	<u>102,391</u>	<u>103,493</u>

Textile Foreign Trade

An indication of the optimistic trend in the French textile industry in 1956-57 is the increase in volume of export fabrics, reversing the downtrend of recent years. Cotton fabric exports during the first 5 months of 1957 were 17 percent greater than in the same period of 1956. Exports of spun rayon fabrics increased even more sharply, by 38 percent.

Another important development during the first part of 1957 was the sharp increase, more than double last year, in imports of cotton fabrics and yarn. This may have been caused by temporary relaxation in import regulations and anticipation by the trade of more stringent import controls in the future.

TABLE 2.--France: Exports and imports of yarns and fabrics, January-May 1956 and 1957

Period	EXPORTS					
	Cotton		Spun rayon			
	Yarns	Fabrics	Yarns	Fabrics		
	Metric	Metric	Metric	Metric		
1957:	tons	tons	tons	tons		
January.....	420.4	3,765.7	75.2	737.1		
February.....	365.4	2,877.5	46.1	397.5		
March.....	370.0	2,951.9	51.2	413.2		
April.....	345.4	2,870.8	75.4	570.4		
May.....	293.1	2,672.2	60.6	688.5		
Jan.-May 1957.....	1,794.3	15,138.1	308.5	2,806.7		
Jan.-May 1956.....	1,829.8	12,978.3	174.8	2,038.4		

Period	IMPORTS					
	Cotton		Spun rayon			
	Yarns	Fabrics	Yarns	Fabrics		
	Metric	Metric	Metric	Metric		
1957:	tons	tons	tons	tons		
January.....	128.6	278.0	52.1	77.1		
February.....	95.7	317.2	17.7	103.7		
March.....	113.9	282.6	42.7	75.4		
April.....	77.7	322.2	45.2	95.9		
May.....	95.5	287.2	16.1	61.7		
Jan.-May 1957.....	511.4	1,487.2	173.8	413.8		
Jan.-May 1956.....	157.9	685.4	218.2	409.8		

Source: Association d'Etudes et de Statistiques de l'Industrie Cotonniere.

Stocks

France's stocks of cotton were low at the beginning of the 1956-57 season, and continued low during the fall months because of difficulties and delays in shipments from the Near East while the Suez Canal was closed. Stocks rose after January, however, and by July 31, 1957, were approximately 550,000 bales. This unusually high level represented more than a 4-month supply at current consumption rates, and was sharply above stocks of 365,000 bales held a year earlier.

Stocks of United States cotton were low throughout most of the year, but rose sharply toward the end of the season in June and July, as additional imports became available from permits issued under Section 402. United States cotton accounted for 25 percent of total stocks on July 31, 1957.

Prices

Prices of most growths of cotton on the French market have been fairly steady, although slowly rising throughout the 1956-57 season. The price of United States Strict Middling 1-inch cotton rose from 32.40 cents per pound in August 1956 to 35.38 cents in August 1957. Similar increases were shown in prices of Mexican and Brazilian cotton. Prices of Egyptian, Turkish, and Peruvian cotton have been erratic.

In general the trade is well satisfied with United States prices, and spinners would like to buy much larger quantities if import licenses were available. Table 3 shows trade quotations for various growths, indicating changes between the late 1955-56 season and 1956-57.

TABLE 3.--France: Prices of cotton, various growths, ex-warehouse, French port, selected dates, in U. S. cents per pound

Source and variety	: Equivalent U. S. : grade and staple 1/:	1956		: 1957	
		July 2	: Sept. 10:	Aug. 26	:
United States, SM 1".: SM 1"......	: 42.90	:	32.01	:	35.38
Mexico, SM 1".: SM 1"......	: 36.68	:	33.05	:	35.64
Brazil, Type 3/4.....: SM 1"......	: 39.92	:	(2/)	:	36.03
Peru, Tanguis.....: SM 1-1/8"......	: 44.84	:	45.36	:	50.54
Syria, Texas.....: SM 1-1/16"......	: 37.97	:	35.51	:	37.84
French Colonial 3/....: SM 31/32".....	: 36.68	:	36.29	:	42.38
Uganda.....: GM 1-1/8".....	: 47.30	:	(2/)	:	(2/)
Pakistan, Saw gin....: SM 1"......	: 38.88	:	35.51	:	36.94
Pakistan, Roller gin.: SM 1"......	: 36.42	:	31.62	:	34.60
Turkish, Akala I.....: SM 1-1/16"......	: 55.86	:	53.52	:	(2/)

1/ Quality comparisons in terms of United States Standards are the opinions of French trade sources. Such comparisons are usually made independently by cotton firms in various countries. No individual list is internationally recognized. 2/ Not available. 3/ Average between Allen 1st and Triumph 1st.

Source: Commission for Cotton Purchase Control, Paris.

Government Measures

Exchange reserves and devaluation: During the past 12 months, reserves of dollar and other hard currencies declined by more than 1 billion dollars. They reached a critical point where corrective measures had to be taken. On August 10, the government partially devalued the currency by announcing a 20 percent premium in the number of French francs exchanged for a dollar by tourists and exporters of most French products. At the same time, importers have to pay 20 percent more francs (420 francs per dollar) for practically all imports except raw materials and fuel. Certain raw materials are specifically exempt, including raw cotton and wool, which will continue to be paid for at the 350 rate.

Exports of textiles will continue to be at the 350 rate, thus the devaluation as currently in effect gives no special price advantage to exporters of cotton textiles.

Premium imports: Another new measure provides that exporters of manufactured textile products may import additional raw cotton in proportion to the volume of cotton products exported by them. Exporters of cotton textiles to franc areas are permitted to use 8 percent of receipts for additional imports of raw cotton. Exporters to non-franc areas are permitted to use 20 to 40 percent of receipts for purchase of additional cotton, depending on the nature of the textile product and the country to which it is exported. The government expects that this will act as a considerable stimulus to textile exports.

Import controls: All imports of cotton require specific import licenses from the government. Formerly, imports from OEEC countries (Organization of European Economic Cooperation), including Greece and British and Belgian Africa, were permitted under pro-forma licenses. Because of France's acute foreign exchange difficulties, the special position of the OEEC countries is temporarily discontinued. Although Turkey is also a member of the OEEC, imports of Turkish cotton require special permits because of the difficult balance-of-payments situation and the high prices of Turkish cotton.

All import licenses formerly were valid for 3 months, but since August 14, they are valid for 6 months. A general provision to discourage imports requires a deposit in a government bank equal to 50 percent of the value of the imports at the time application is made for foreign currencies.

Bilateral agreements: France generally gives first preference to imports from French franc areas. Second preference is given to imports from countries with which it has bilateral trade agreements guaranteeing an equal value of French exports. The volume of imports even under trade agreements is to be reduced in keeping with the general policy of curtailing imports, but the reduction is expected to occur in products that are not specifically named in the agreements. Where cotton is specified, it will be given priority treatment.

A recent agreement with Egypt for the purchase of Egyptian cotton valued at approximately LE12 million in return for French flour, wheat, and other commodities has been satisfactorily concluded. The agreement was entirely private. The Egyptian and French Governments were concerned only to the extent of approving certain aspects of the necessary arrangements, one of which was permission to ship the cotton on French ships. Further negotiations for trade arrangements with Egypt are expected in 1957-58.

Outlook

The outlook for the 1957-58 season is for a continued high level of cotton consumption, but a reduction of cotton imports and stocks. If the present austerity-import program is carried out, imports and stocks will be reduced to minimum levels. The increasingly acute shortage of dollars will encourage cotton imports for French francs, or under trade agreements and barter arrangements.

Imports of United States cotton in 1957-58 will depend to a large extent on arrangements that may be made under United States Government-financed programs. During the fiscal year ending July 31, 1957, purchase authorizations for approximately \$51.5 million worth of cotton were issued to France by the International Cooperation Administration under Section 402, Public Law 665 (83rd Congress) through triangular arrangements with other countries. A total of approximately 2,300 bales also were processed during the last 2 fiscal years through triangular arrangements under Title I of Public Law 480 (83rd Congress).

It is possible that additional funds may be made available under these programs during the 1957-58 season. The results of such arrangements will have a direct influence on the quantity of United States cotton imported and consumed by France this season.

TABLE 4.--France: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1935-39, annual 1952-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1935-39	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Argentina.....	1/ 7	(2/)	3	6	(3/)	0
Belgian Congo....	(4/)	(4/)	7	3	23	61
Brazil.....	90	2/ 8	117	65	41	29
Egypt.....	243	301	205	146	151	61
French Colonies...	36	152	157	194	208	205
Greece.....	(4/)	1	15	18	51	103
India.....	5/ 194	5/ 92	10	13	17	7
Iran.....	(4/)	(6/)	14	63	60	65
Mexico.....	(4/)	9	4	13	40	94
Pakistan.....	(5/)	(5/)	73	40	88	93
Peru.....	7/ 9	8/ 37	26	29	35	40
Sudan.....	(4/)	13	29	31	32	23
Syria.....	(4/)	2	100	148	174	100
Turkey.....	(4/)	6/ 142	52	59	58	89
Uganda.....	(4/)	(6/)	(4/)	5	4	41
United States....	669	523	451	443	195	422
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	(4/)	25	39	33	37
Other countries...	42	4	26	20	11	9/ 106
Total.....	1,290	1,284	1,314	1,335	1,221	1,576

1/ 3-year average. 2/ Argentina included with Brazil. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Pakistan included with India. 6/ Iran and Uganda included with Turkey. 7/ 4-year average.
8/ Includes Paraguay. 9/ Central America 56.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.

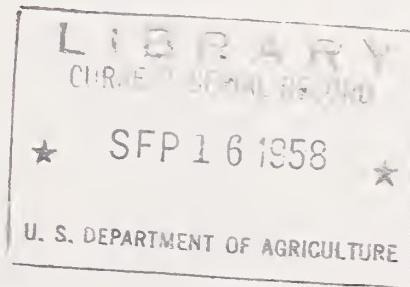


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COTTON
FC 27-57
October 14, 1957

U.S. COTTON MARKET POTENTIALS EXPANDING IN FAR EAST ^{1/}

By Guy A. W. Schilling
Marketing Specialist



The outstanding feature of the cotton situation in the East and Far East, and in Australia, is that practically every country outside the Bamboo Curtain not only is trying to become self-sufficient in cotton textiles but also is trying to become an exporter of cotton textiles.

This situation has had the effect of reducing cotton textile imports in most of these countries. Countries in Asia which have traditionally been important manufacturers of cotton textiles will be the first to feel the restriction of export outlets as a result of the industrialization of the underdeveloped countries in their part of the world, because these countries have long been their best customers for cotton textiles.

These developments will undoubtedly increase imports of raw cotton, particularly from the United States, since in most countries of the East and Far East, and in Australia, local production of cotton is not keeping up, or cannot keep up, with the development or expansion of cotton textile industries.

The Philippines and Australia have the biggest potentials for increasing cotton production, although these potentials are relatively small compared with prospective increases in consumption. Development of cotton production still depends on many factors -- principally financing difficulties -- which prevent rapid expansion. The following tables illustrate how slowly cotton production has advanced over the last 5 years in the East and Far East, and in Australia, and how U. S. cotton exports to these areas have tended to increase.

1/ Personal observations are based on tours of area in 1956 and 1957.

Cotton production totals less than 5,000 bales in Japan, Indonesia, and the Philippines combined. India and Pakistan are the only countries in this area of the world that have government plans at present for expanding production, although Philippine private interests are undertaking a cotton development project.

COTTON: Production in specified countries, 1952-53 through preliminary 1956-57, seasons beginning August 1

(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country	: 1952-53	: 1953-54	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: Preliminary 1956-57
	:	:	:	:	:
--- 1,000 bales ---					
Australia	: 4	: 3	: 4	: 3	: 3
Burma	: 110	: 105	: 117	: 80	: 75
India	: 3005	: 3750	: 4400	: 3840	: 4060
Korea	: 74	: 75	: 65	: 81	: 72
Pakistan	: 1525	: 1215	: 1300	: 1420	: 1400
Thailand	: 32	: 39	: 31	: 32	: 32

* * * * *

COTTON: U. S. exports to specified countries, ave. 1945-49, and 1952-53 through preliminary 1956-57, seasons beginning August 1

(Bales of 500 lbs. gross)

Country	: Ave. 1945-49	: 1952-53	: 1953-54	: 1954-55	: 1955-56	: Preliminary 1956-57
	:	:	:	:	:	:
--- 1,000 bales ---						
Australia	: 7	: 11	: 45	: 52	: 28	: 81
Burma	: 1/	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0
Formosa	: 1	: 107	: 110	: 120	: 124	: 161
Hong Kong	: 35	: 1/	: 9	: 6	: 45	: 95
India	: 86	: 45	: 161	: 61	: 9	: 301
Indonesia	: 5	: 17	: 22	: 27	: 15	: 43
Japan	: 585	: 691	: 1005	: 678	: 873	: 1588
Korea	: 48	: 2/	: 41	: 96	: 170	: 135
Pakistan	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 19	: 28
Philippines	: 4	: 16	: 8	: 8	: 12	: 36
Singapore	: 0	: 1	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 1/
Thailand	: 1/	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0	: 0

1/ Less than 500 bales

2/ 3 year average

Cotton Textile Industry in Asia and Australia;

Outlook for U. S. Cotton Exports

Japan is the largest textile exporting country in the area under discussion, and is second only to India in volume of cotton textile manufactures. Japan now has 9,016,000 operating spindles. An increase in spindles seems unlikely because of the decline in textile exports. Japan will no doubt continue to be a larger taker of U. S. cotton than any other country in the Far East. However, in 1957-58, U. S. exports to Japan are likely to drop to about 1.0 million bales, compared with 1.6 million in 1956-57, because of the decline in Japan's foreign exchange holdings and its large stocks of cotton carried over from the previous year.

Korea now has about 435,000 spindles, which are expected to increase to 446,000 by the end of calendar 1957. Korea should again take around 200,000 bales of U. S. cotton in 1957-58. U. S. cotton is the only foreign cotton used there. Consumption of local cotton in mills has dropped considerably during the past year because it is not satisfactory for the higher count yarns on which spinners are now concentrating.

Formosa is not expected to increase its 250,000 spindles in the near future unless export outlets should materially expand, which is not probable. Formosa will probably maintain its present annual level of imports of U. S. cotton, which runs from 125,000 to 150,000 bales.

The Philippine Republic will probably double its imports of U. S. cotton during 1957-58, increasing them to about 70,000 bales as a result of the rapid expansion of its cotton textile industry. The Philippines have made by far the greatest strides of any country in that part of the world in developing textile manufactures. In the last 2 years the country has increased its spindlalge from 38,000 to 139,000, and it plans on 357,000 by 1959 and further increases thereafter.

Hong Kong is expected to continue to take large quantities of U. S. cotton, i.e., around 75,000 bales in 1957-58. Hong Kong is not expected to increase to any great extent its spindlage of 310,000, owing to the hampering effects of import restrictions, other trade barriers, and foreign competition in the East, increasingly accentuated by the steady industrialization in those areas formerly ready to accept textiles from beyond their own boundaries.

Singapore will probably be taking more U. S. cotton than at any time in its history. Although Singapore has a very small cotton textile industry, consisting of only one mill with 12,000 spindles, this mill is to revert to cotton after having spun staple fiber for several years. And with the recent establishment of the Federation of Malaya, other mills may be added in the area.

Thailand's cotton textile industry is so small (35,000 spindles) and its expansion is as yet so slow that U. S. cotton exports to Thailand will probably continue to be only small lots.

Indonesia's cotton textile industry represents about 130,000 spindles, and this number is expected to increase. Although the final goal is not known, it could be much larger because of the considerable domestic demand for cotton goods. Indonesia's takings of U. S. cotton are expected to continue between 30,000 and 40,000 bales annually.

Burma's cotton textile industry, like that of Thailand, is now limited. It has only 20,000 spindles, but plans to add 40,000 more in the next 12 months and further expand in the next 5 to 10 years. Meanwhile, there probably will be no large market for U. S. cotton.

India has the largest textile industry in Asia, with over 12,000,000 spindles now and a projected 15-percent expansion of spinning capacity in the future, if its foreign exchange position allows. India's takings of U. S. cotton should be around 300,000 bales in 1957-58.

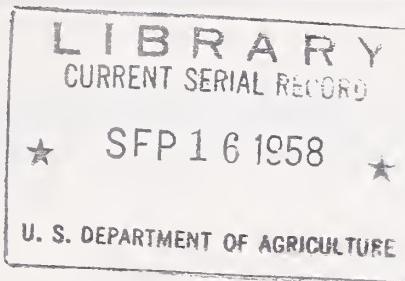
Pakistan, like the Philippines, has rapidly built up its cotton textile industry in the last 10 years, increasing the number of spindles it inherited in 1947 at the time of its independence from India from 177,000 to 1,600,000 today. It hopes to have 2 million spindles by 1960. Pakistan can not be expected to use much U. S. cotton, owing to its relatively high level of domestic production.

Australia's share of American cotton exports will be about 80,000 bales in 1957-58, about the same as in 1956-57. In the last 16 years Australia has increased its cotton spindlage from 150,000 to 230,000, but no large expansion is planned for the future.

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COTTON
FC 28-57
Oct. 22, 1957

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$388 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. In addition, one authorization totaling \$300 thousand has been issued for cotton linters. Sales of about 2.247 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 2.132 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding authorizations.

Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 460, Through October 22, 1957

Country of Destination and Fiscal Year in Which Authorization Issued	Authorization Date	Funds Authorized No.	Sales Registered 1/	Exported or Booked for Export 2/	Contracting Date	Final Delivery Date
		: dollars	: bales	: bales	:	:
Fiscal Year 1954-55						
Yugoslavia.....(final)	1-17-55	11-03	3/9,863,173	56,877	2-28-57	1-30-57
Israel.....(final)	5-10-55	16-05	1,115,049	5,449	9-30-55	10-31-55
Finland.....(final)	6-8-55	18-02	2,935,767	14,506	9-30-55	11-18-55
Spain.....	6-9-55	17-02	3/8,086,731	40,507	2-29-56	3-31-56
Italy.....	6-17-55	20-03	35,600,000	216,797	6-30-56	1-31-57
Austria.....(final)	6-29-55	21-03	503,144	2,573	9-30-55	12-31-55
Pakistan/United Kingdom.....	6-6-55	15-05	6,930,730	16,198	4,079	3-30-57
Pakistan/Hong Kong.....	6-6-55	15-04	70,829	330	4,079	3-30-57
Pakistan/Lebanon.....	6-24-55	15-07	774,505	7,710	7,466	4-30-57
Pakistan/Germany.....	6-28-55	15-06	1,425,495	1,545	1,545	11-30-56
Pakistan/Belgium.....	6-28-55	15-09	276,310	1,562	47,958	11-30-56
Pakistan/Japan.....	6-28-55	15-10	9,207,208	6,648	6,587	5-31-57
Pakistan/Italy.....	6-30-55	15-08	1,400,000	2,452	2,267	6-29-57
Pakistan/France.....	6-30-55	15-11	431,233	58,100	58,300	3-30-57
Korea.....	6-30-55	24-01	3/9,400,000	191,713	188,573	7-31-57
Japan.....(final)	6-30-55	22-05	34,991,111	705,345	697,372	2-29-56
Total.....			123,011,588			1-15-56
Fiscal Year 1955-56						
Pakistan/Netherlands.....	7-7-55	15-12	800,000	4,236	4,230	2-28-57
Pakistan/Switzerland.....	7-7-55	15-13	1,123,690	5,626	5,622	5-31-57
Colombia.....(final)	7-21-55	25-03	1,612,269	8,126	8,113	11-30-55
Ecuador.....	11-9-55	29-04	864,740	1,680	1,680	12-15-55
Israel.....	11-18-55	16-12	1,521,224	7,492	7,564	6-30-56
Colombia.....	2-10-56	25-06	6,137,000	32,697	32,618	6-30-56
Yugoslavia.....	2-9-56	11-08	3/8,642,800	45,105	45,126	7-31-56
Austria.....	2-21-56	21-06	5,261,000	33,990	32,477	9-30-56
Spain.....	3-2-56	17-08	C A N C E L L E D		11/26/56	9-30-56
Finland.....	4-23-56	18-07	3/2,860,000	18,042	18,029	2-28-57
Indonesia.....	4-30-56	34-04	2,157,803	13,620	13,620	10-1-56
Chile.....	5-22-56	12-04	3/5,200,000	31,193	31,137	12-31-56
Japan.....	6-29-56	22-09	19,300,000	130,553	130,498	3-30-57
Spain.....	6-29-56	17-19	24,230,308	11,9,200	148,816	12-15-56
Total.....			79,770,631	1,611,560	479,530	6-29-57

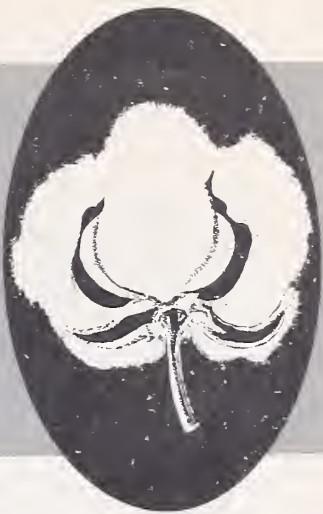
Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. 2/ Through Oct. 18, reported by CSS. Separate P-1 issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation. 4/ Program for Fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

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SMALLER WORLD COTTON CROP

EXPECTED IN 1957-58

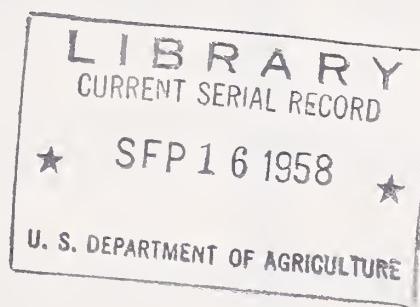
World cotton production is expected to total about 37.3 million bales (500 pounds gross weight) in 1957-58. This is a drop of 1.0 million bales from last season and is 2.5 million bales below the record high 1955-56 production of 39.8 million bales.

Most of the 1957-58 production decrease is attributed to further acreage reduction in the United States and adverse weather in the Soviet Union and China. Foreign production of 24.9 million bales in 1957-58 is about equal to that in each of the three previous years. Increases in the foreign Free World this year nearly offset the decreases in Communist countries, if early reports prove accurate. Cotton production in the foreign Free World is up 0.6 million bales in 1957-58 over a year earlier, mainly in Mexico, India, and Egypt, as a result of acreage increases and more favorable growing conditions.

United States Production Lower

The United States 1957 crop of 12.4 million bales (October estimate) is down 0.9 million bales from a year earlier. Acreage allotments in 1957 were about the same as in 1956, but an additional 3.0 million acres were removed from cotton production under the acreage reserve program. The highest average yield on record--435 pounds per acre--is expected to be obtained from 13.7 million harvested acres, the smallest acreage since 1878. This yield compares with the previous record of 417 pounds reported in 1955 and 409 pounds in 1956. With a U. S. crop of 12.4 million bales, the carryover on August 1, 1958, is expected to decline to around 10.0 million running bales, compared with 11.2 million a year earlier and a record high carryover of 14.5 million on August 1, 1956.

The decline in the United States crop is about equal to the net decline in estimated world cotton production this season. United States production in 1957-58 represents about one-third of total world production compared with nearly one-half in the 1945-49 period.



COTTON
FC 29-57
October 29, 1957

COTTON: Acreage and production in specified areas, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1955-57 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Production 3/		
	Average	1955	1956 2/	Average	1955	1956 2/
	1935-39 : 1945-49	1955	1957 2/	1935-39 : 1945-49	1955	1957 2/
	acres	acres	acres	acres	bales	bales
NORTH AMERICA						
El Salvador	9:	35:	113:	95:	102:	5:
Guatemala	-:	8:	52:	35:	2:	5:
Mexico	725:	1,034:	2,700:	2,096:	2,311:	334:
Nicaragua	9:	11:	257:	182:	150:	5:
United States	27,788:	21,258:	16,928:	15,615:	13,686:	13,119:
British West Indies	20:	12:	11:	13:	-:	5:
Haiti	-:	37:	-:	-:	5:	4:
Total 4/	28,642:	22,403:	20,125:	16,107:	16,277:	13,523:
					12,730:	17,328:
						15,503:
						14,760
EUROPE						
Bulgaria 5/	85:	82:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Greece	173:	110:	410:	395:	386:	35:
Italy	56:	40:	133:	112:	-:	77:
Rumania 5/	8:	102:	-:	-:	2:	21:
Spain	46:	130:	406:	494:	450:	10:
Yugoslavia	8:	-:	35:	32:	31:	3:
Total 4/	377:	510:	1,384:	1,383:	1,327:	1,18:
						127:
						608:
						573:
						582
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,087:	3,697:	6,500:	6,300:	-:	-:
					3,430:	2,328:
						5,500:
						6,000:
						-
ASIA						
Aden	-:	-:	40:	35:	-:	-:
Cyprus	11:	5:	12:	12:	12:	3:
Iran	453:	239:	650:	625:	-:	1:
Iraq	53:	22:	100:	105:	135:	171:
Israel	-:	-:	6:	12:	12:	11:
Syria	85:	59:	600:	672:	630:	28:
Turkey	667:	645:	1,520:	1,532:	1,450:	249:
Afghanistan	-:	-:	170:	196:	-:	85:
Burma	428:	178:	405:	450:	-:	49:
China, Mainland	7,038:	5,831:	10,500:	-:	-:	97:
India	6/ 24,204:	11,306:	19,978:	19,843:	-:	97:
Korea 7/	564:	344:	276:	275:	210:	198:
Indonesia	27:	-:	10:	10:	-:	9:
Pakistan	6/	2,965:	3,540:	3,560:	3,500:	6/
Thailand	16:	84:	81:	-:	-:	7:
Total 4/	33,805:	21,827:	37,918:	37,948:	38,392:	9,038:
						5,835:
						5,835:
						5,835:

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1, in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 478 pounds net prior to 1946 and 480 pounds thereafter. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for other figures not available. 5/ Figures for 1943 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes. 6/ Pakistan included with India. 7/ South Korea only, after 1941. 8/ Less than 500,000 metric tons. 9/ Exports.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of agricultural attaches and other U. S. representatives abroad, results of office research, and other information.

Production Higher in Foreign Free World; Lower in Communist Countries

Foreign Free World production is expected to reach a new record high of 16.3 million bales in 1957-58. This compares with 15.8 million in 1956-57 and the previous high of 16.1 million bales in 1955-56. The increase in 1957-58 over a year earlier is primarily a result of larger acreage and more favorable weather in many foreign countries, and continued efforts to increase yields per acre.

The acreage increase may be attributed in part to a desire to meet rising consumption needs in some cotton producing countries; to the importance of cotton as an export commodity for earning foreign exchange; and to the fact that cotton is one of the crops most suitable for agricultural development programs in some countries.

Although further increases in cotton production are planned in some countries, production in the foreign Free World as a whole over the next few years is expected to increase at a less rapid rate than has been the case in recent years. Major emphasis appears to be on achieving higher yields rather than on acreage increases. Higher yields are expected through greater production efficiency, such as increases in acreage under irrigation, and more extensive and effective use of insecticides and fertilizers.

Much of the increased production outside the United States this season is in Mexico, India, and Egypt, where acreage increased over last year. Prospects are that production increases also will occur, although on a smaller scale, in some other countries, including Argentina, Colombia, Greece, Syria, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Nigeria. Pakistan's 1957 crop is not expected to vary much from last year.

Current reports indicate that the 1957-58 harvest in North Brazil is slightly larger than last year, while plantings now being made in South Brazil are likely to be lower, partly because of credit restrictions and larger plantings of alternative crops. Decreases from the record high production in 1956-57 are expected in Sudan, Turkey, and Spain, mainly as a result of less favorable weather conditions. Production is also expected to be down from last year in Central American countries because of drought in some areas at planting time and restricted credit.

In the Soviet Union and China combined production will decline about 0.6 million bales in 1957-58 from a year ago because of unfavorable weather, according to present indications. In 1956-57 the Soviet Union produced the largest crop in recent years under exceptionally favorable growing conditions. These decreases in 1957-58 production are likely to result in reduced exports from the Soviet Union to Eastern Europe, and larger imports into China from foreign Free World countries.

Extra Long Staple Production Higher

World production of extra long staple cotton in 1957-58 is placed at about 1,450 thousand bales, about 7 percent larger than that produced last season. Most of the increase is accounted for by Menoufi variety in Egypt, plantings of which are about double last year, while Karnak acreage in Egypt is about the same. Early indications are that production in 1957-58 of Sakel cotton in Sudan, and Pima and Karnak in Peru, will decline from last year. The United States 1957 crop of 92 thousand bales of American Egyptian cotton is nearly double the 50 thousand bales produced last year. The larger crop is a result of an increase in acreage allotments.

Asiatic-Type Short Staple Production Higher

Foreign Free World production of Asiatic-type short staple cotton, grown mainly in India, Pakistan, and Burma, is expected to be about 5 percent larger in 1957-58 than in the previous year. Most of the increase was in India. That country plans to increase production of Bengal Desi and Comilla, which are short staple, harsh cottons, by about 35 percent within the next few years. Present annual production of these two varieties in India is about 275,000 bales, of which about 85,000 bales are exported. Early indications are that there may be some decline in acreage of Desi varieties in Pakistan this season. Despite larger plantings, Burma's crop is likely to be lower because of unfavorable weather.

United States Acreage Allotments Unchanged For 1958

The Secretary of Agriculture recently proclaimed marketing quotas and acreage allotments for the 1958 crop of upland and extra long staple cotton. The 1958 aggregate state acreage allotments for upland cotton total 17.6 million acres, about the same as in 1957. The 1958 allotment for extra long staple cotton is 83,286 acres, down 7 percent from the 1957 allotment of 89,357 acres. If the marketing quotas are to be effective, they must be approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum to be held on December 10, 1957. The funds available for removal of acreage from cotton in 1958 under the Soil Bank Act will be about the same as the amount used in 1957. However, the actual reduction under this Act, from the allotted acreage, will depend largely on the extent of participation by growers.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. agricultural attaches and other FAS representatives abroad.

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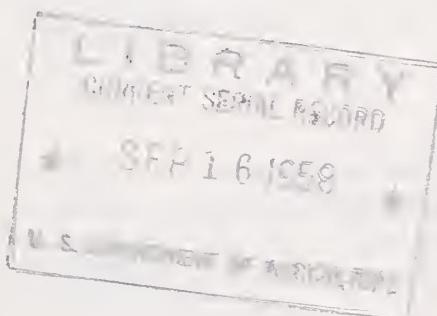
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COTTON
FC 30-57
November 15, 1957

WORLD COTTON SUPPLY

AND DEMAND SITUATION.

Outstanding features of the world cotton supply and demand situation in 1957-58 are:

- (1) A prospective slight increase in consumption outside the United States over last year's record level.
- (2) A 4-percent decrease in world production, with most of the decrease in the United States.
- (3) Adequate to moderately high stocks in importing countries to be maintained in most countries.
- (4) Low August 1 stocks in foreign exporting countries except Sudan, Egypt, and Pakistan.

Most foreign exporting countries are expected to dispose of practically all surpluses from the 1957-58 crops with stocks at the end of the current season about equal to those at the beginning.

Anticipated consumption of 30.6 million bales outside the United States in 1957-58 is 5.7 million bales higher than estimated foreign production. United States exports should approximate the difference between foreign consumption and foreign production plus or minus any changes in stocks held outside the United States.

Expected minor reductions in stocks held in some countries indicate a probable United States 1957-58 export total of around 5.5 million running bales. World exports are expected to total about 14.5 million bales (including United States cotton in running bales), reflecting a reduction of 2.1 million in the United States and an increase of about 0.9 million in other countries.

Table 1.--COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports
seasons beginning August 1, 1954-55 through 1957-58

Item and area				1957-58	
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1/	Estimated
	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	Million bales 2/	1/
Stocks, beginning:					
United States.....	9.7	11.2	14.5		11.2
Foreign free world, exporting countries.....	3.8	4.0	2.8		3.3
importing countries 3/.....	5.8	5.6	5.0		6.3
Communist countries.....	1.7	1.7	1.8		2.0
World total.....	21.0	22.5	24.1		22.8
Production:					
United States 4/.....	13.7	14.7	13.0	5/	11.7
Foreign free world.....	15.8	16.1	15.8		16.3
Communist countries.....	9.0	8.9	9.2		8.6
World total.....	38.5	39.7	38.0		36.6
Consumption: 6/					
United States.....	8.8	9.2	8.6		8.6
Foreign free world, exporting countries.....	3.8	4.1	4.4		4.4
importing countries.....	15.0	15.1	16.4		16.7
Communist countries.....	9.2	9.5	9.6		9.4
World total.....	36.8	37.9	39.0		39.1
Exports:					
United States.....	3.4	2.2	7.6		5.5
Foreign free world.....	7.3	9.3	6.7		7.6
Communist countries.....	1.6	1.4	1.4		1.4
World total.....	12.3	12.9	15.7		14.5
Exports, net, free world to Communist.....	.2	.7	.7		1.0

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Bales of 500 pounds gross, except United States in running bales.

3/ Includes afloat figures.

4/ Ginnings in season.

5/ U.S.D.A. crop report as of November 1, 1957.

6/ Does not include cotton destroyed or unaccounted for.

SUPPLY

The world supply of cotton for the 1957-58 marketing year is tentatively estimated at 59.4 million bales, a decrease of 2.8 million from 1956-57. The decrease is attributed to declines of about 1.4 million bales in world production and 1.4 million in world stocks. In each case, the decreases in United States figures are equal to or exceed the decreases in the world totals.

The supply of extra long staple cotton (included in the figures above) for 1957-58 is estimated at 2,150,000 bales compared with 1,800,000 bales a year ago. The increase is attributed mainly to larger stocks in Sudan and Egypt and to increased production in Egypt.

The supply of Asiatic type cotton cannot be estimated accurately for lack of separate data for this type of cotton, but reports indicate that the supply is relatively low. Nearly all production on a commercial scale is in India, China, Pakistan, and Burma. China does not export or import this type. India's production is up by about 100,000 bales in 1957-58 but stocks are low and exports still restricted. Exports totaled about 250,000 bales last year. The Indian Government is now encouraging some increase in production for 1957 and later.

Pakistan produces less than 150,000 bales of Asiatic type cotton annually and exports less than 50,000 bales of it. The Burma crop, normally between 75,000 and 100,000 bales, is nearly all Asiatic-type. About 20,000 bales is consumed locally and most of the remainder is usually exported to Japan, Hong Kong, and Communist China.

STOCKS

World cotton stocks on August 1, 1957, estimated at 22.8 million bales were down about 1.4 million bales from a year ago. United States stocks were reported at 11.2 million bales on August 1 or 3.3 million down. In the foreign Free World, stocks in the cotton importing countries were up about 1.3 million bales (including cotton afloat) and those in the exporting countries were up about 0.5 million mostly in Sudan, Egypt, and Pakistan. Stocks in Communist countries are probably up by 0.2 million bales, mainly as a result of a large 1956-57 crop in the Soviet Union.

The estimated increase of 1.3 million bales or 27 percent in the stocks in foreign Free World importing countries is very evenly distributed except for a decrease of 90,000 bales in India's stocks. The estimated total of 6.3 million bales (includes 0.7 million afloat, in transit and in free ports) for the foreign Free World importing countries, on August 1, 1957, represents about 38 percent of 1956-57 consumption of 16.4 million bales.

Table 2--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal exporting countries, 1956-57

Country	(thousand bales of 500 pounds gross)						Ending stocks 1/	Total distribution 2/
	Beginning stocks 1/	Production:	Imports:	Total supply:	Consumption:	Destroyed:		
	:	:	:	:	2/	:	:	:
Mexico.....	100	1,790	-	1,890	475	-	1,310	105
Nicaragua.....	23	193	-	216	4	150	62	216
El Salvador.....	35	139	7	181	16	5	100	60
Guatemala.....	7	47	-	54	14	-	30	10
Argentina.....	520	480	17	1,017	565	1	51	400
Brazil.....	650	1,325	-	1,975	1,040	5	380	550
Paraguay.....	20	60	-	80	15	-	45	20
Peru.....	235	510	-	745	85	-	378	282
Other Western Hemisphere.....	3	6	-	9	3	-	3	9
Sudan.....	200	617	-	817	5	-	333	479
Belgian Congo.....	115	230	-	345	42	2	201	100
British East Africa.....	47	435	-	482	2	-	400	80
Egypt.....	285	1,492	-	1,777	418	-	924	435
French Africa.....	108	221	17	346	25	-	209	1,777
Nigeria.....	5	135	-	140	20	-	102	112
Portuguese Africa.....	42	197	-	239	6	2	131	112
Other Africa.....	-	6	-	6	-	-	6	-
Afghanistan.....	13	85	-	98	30	-	50	18
Burma.....	20	80	-	100	21	-	61	18
Iran.....	32	285	-	317	90	2	190	35
Pakistan.....	160	1,400	25	1,585	825	4	506	250
Syria.....	7	426	-	433	45	-	365	1,585
Turkey.....	180	670	-	850	480	6	224	23
Other Asia.....	10	63	2	75	23	-	41	433
Greece.....	29	234	19	282	120	-	148	14
Foreign Free World.....	2,846	11,126	87	14,059	4,369	27	6,338	3,325
United States 3/.....	14,529	4/ 13,029	5/	84	27,642	8,617	208	7,593
Communist areas 6/.....	900	6,000	250	7,150	4,550	-	1,400	11,224
Total exporting countries.....	18,275	30,155	421	48,851	17,536	235	15,331	15,749
Total importing countries.....	5,477	7,820	14,987	28,284	21,523	34	377	6,350
Afloat.....	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	700
World total.....	24,152	37,975	15,408	77,535	39,059	269	15,708	22,799
								77,835

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for. 3/ Running bales. 4/ Ginnings in season. 5/ Net imports after deduction of reexports. 6/ Estimates based on incomplete data.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 3.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing countries, 1956-57

(Thousands bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Beginning stocks 1/	Production	Imports	Total supply	Consumption:	Destroyed 2/	Exports and/or reexports:	Ending stocks 1/	Total distribution
Canada.....	40	-	400	440	372	3	-	-	440
Chile.....	33	-	75	108	85	-	-	-	108
Colombia.....	51	89	50	190	165	-	-	-	190
Cuba.....	6	1	33	40	33	-	-	-	40
Uruguay.....	10	2	35	47	35	-	-	-	47
Other Western Hemisphere.....	18	54	29	101	68	-	-	12	101
Austria.....	27	-	109	136	107	-	-	-	136
Belgium.....	102	-	509	611	450	1	15	145	611
Denmark.....	5	-	45	50	41	-	-	9	50
Finland.....	27	-	77	104	74	-	-	-	104
France.....	365	-	1,576	1,941	1,370	5	6	560	1,941
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	245	-	1,596	1,841	1,424	1	16	400	1,841
Italy.....	160	37	960	1,157	880	2	-	-	1,157
Netherlands.....	80	-	380	460	340	-	-	-	460
Norway.....	3	-	27	30	23	-	-	-	30
Portugal.....	36	-	223	221	257	2	-	-	257
Spain.....	145	-	226	594	450	-	-	-	594
Sweden.....	88	-	153	241	240	-	-	-	241
Switzerland.....	79	-	243	322	188	-	-	-	322
United Kingdom.....	433	-	1,773	2,206	1,568	10	6	28	600
Yugoslavia.....	75	9	190	274	200	-	-	-	206
Other Europe.....	3	-	16	19	15	-	-	-	19
Australia.....	17	3	99	119	95	-	-	-	119
Formosa.....	37	4	165	206	150	-	-	-	206
Hong Kong.....	60	-	255	315	230	-	-	-	315
India.....	1,840	4,060	600	6,500	4,490	10	250	1,750	6,500
Israel.....	9	10	22	41	30	-	-	11	41
Japan.....	485	1	2,929	3,415	2,750	-	-	-	3,415
Korea.....	25	72	217	314	270	-	-	-	314
Philippines, Republic of.....	4	1	39	44	29	-	-	-	44
Other Asia.....	19	38	66	123	90	-	-	12	21
Ethiopia.....	6	9	13	28	20	-	-	-	8
Rhodesia-Nyassaland.....	4	5	14	23	18	-	-	-	5
Union of South Africa.....	20	32	35	87	50	-	-	7	87
Foreign Free World.....	4,557	4,650	13,177	22,384	16,448	34	352	5,550	22,384
Communist areas 3/.....	920	3,170	1,810	5,900	5,075	-	25	800	5,900
Total importing countries.....	5,477	7,820	14,987	28,284	21,523	34	377	6,350	28,284
Foreign Free World(all countries):	7,403	15,776	13,264	36,443	20,817	61	6,690	8,875	36,443

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for. 3/ Estimates based on incomplete data or records for earlier years.

Table 4.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal exporting countries, 1955-56

Country	(Thousand bales of 500 pounds gross)						Exports	Ending stocks	Total distribution
	Beginning stocks <u>1/</u>	Production: Imports	Total supply:	Consumption: 2/	Destroyed	Exports			
Mexico.....	300	2,250	2,550	423	-	2,027	100	2,550	
Nicaragua..	106	160	266	3	1	239	23	266	
El Salvador	55	133	2	190	2	140	35	190	
Guatemala..	7	47	-	54	-	35	7	54	
Argentina..	480	563	11	1,054	520	2	520	1,054	
Brazil.....	825	1,700	-	2,525	1,050	810	650	2,525	
Paraguay....	20	55	-	75	15	40	20	75	
Peru.....	335	475	-	810	84	487	235	810	
Other Western Hemisphere.....	3	6	-	9	3	3	3	9	
Sudan.....	320	411	-	761	2	559	200	761	
Belgian Congo	120	246	-	366	42	209	115	366	
British East Africa	15	117	-	462	1	414	47	462	
Egypt.....	590	1,535	-	2,125	400	7	1,433	285	2,125
French Africa.....	108	222	10	340	22	2	208	108	340
Nigeria.....	34	150	-	184	20	-	159	5	184
Portuguese Africa.	80	134	-	214	6	-	166	42	214
Other Africa.....	-	6	-	6	-	6	-	6	
Afghanistan	9	57	-	66	23	-	30	13	66
Burma.....	34	85	-	119	21	-	78	20	119
Iran.....	18	275	-	293	82	2	177	32	293
Pakistan....	260	1,420	19	1,699	810	6	723	160	1,699
Syria.....	10	400	-	410	37	-	366	7	410
Turkey.....	150	600	-	750	425	3	342	180	750
Other Asia.....	11	61	-	72	18	-	44	10	72
Greece.....	31	279	4	314	105	-	180	29	314
Foreign Free World.....	3,951	11,717	46	15,714	4,137	54	8,677	2,846	15,714
United States <u>3/</u>	11,205	4/ 11,680	5/	137	26,022	9,210	2,215	11,529	26,022
Communist areas <u>6/</u>	250	5,500	100	6,550	4,250	-	1,400	900	6,550
Total exporting countries.....	16,106	31,897	1283	48,286	17,597	122	12,292	18,275	48,286
Total importing countries.....	6,000	7,800	12,750	26,550	20,356	49	668	5,477	26,550
Afloat.....	400	-	-	400	-	-	400	400	
World total.....	22,506	39,697	13,033	75,236	37,953	171	12,960	24,152	75,236

^{1/} Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. ^{2/} Includes cotton unaccounted for. ^{3/} Running bales. ^{4/} Ginnings in season. ^{5/} Net imports after deduction of reexports. ^{6/} Estimates based on incomplete data.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 5.--COTTON: Supply and demand, principal importing countries, 1955-56

Country	Beginning stocks 1/			Production:			Imports			Total supply			Consumption:			Destroyed and/or reexports:			Exports and stocks 2/			Ending stocks 1/			Total distribution		
Canada.....	50	-	-				377		427		385		1		1		1		1		40		427		33		132
Chile.....	35	-	-				97		132		97		2		-		-		-		51		51		6		209
Colombia.....	58	-	105				46		209		158		-		-		-		-		6		6		10		37
Cuba.....	5	-	-				32		37		31		-		-		-		-		10		10		41		41
Uruguay.....	8	-	1				32		41		30		30		-		2		6		18		18		90		90
Other Western Hemisphere.....	14	-	46				30		90		64		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
Austria.....	20	-	-				111		131		104		-		-		-		-		27		27		131		131
Belgium.....	130	-	-				389		519		413		-		-		4		102		102		519		519		519
Denmark.....	10	-	-				31		41		36		-		-		-		-		5		5		41		41
Finland.....	25	-	-				67		92		65		-		-		-		-		27		27		92		92
France.....	390	-	-				1,221		1,611		1,220		14		-		12		365		365		1,611		1,611		
Germany, Federal Republic of.....	280	-	-				1,276		1,556		1,300		1		1		10		245		245		1,556		1,556		
Italy.....	159	-	63				693		915		750		5		-		160		160		160		915		915		
Netherlands.....	81	-	-				335		416		335		-		-		1		80		80		416		416		
Norway.....	8	-	-				16		24		21		-		-		-		3		3		3		3		3
Portugal.....	37	-	-				204		241		203		2		-		-		36		36		241		241		
Spain.....	190	-	155				216		561		415		1		-		-		145		145		561		561		
Sweden.....	104	-	-				119		223		135		-		-		-		88		88		223		223		
Switzerland.....	92	-	-				161		253		172		-		-		2		79		79		253		253		
United Kingdom.....	546	-	14				1,483		2,029		1,538		2		-		56		433		433		2,029		2,029		
Yugoslavia.....	45	-	-				1,196		255		179		1		-		-		75		75		255		255		
Other Europe.....	2	-	-				15		17		11		-		-		-		3		3		3		3		
Australia.....	19	-	3				81		103		86		-		-		-		-		17		17		103		
Formosa.....	37	-	3				132		172		135		-		-		-		-		37		37		172		
Hong Kong.....	45	-	-				241		286		222		4		-		-		-		60		60		286		
India.....	2,300		3,840				524		6,664		4,265		7		-		552		1,840		1,840		6,664		6,664		
Israel.....	7	-	11				20		38		29		-		-		4		-		9		9		38		
Japan.....	425	-	-				2,376		2,801		2,312		-		-		-		-		485		485		2,801		
Korea.....	50	-	81				117		248		223		-		-		-		-		25		25		248		
Philippines, Republic of.....	1	-	-				14		15		11		-		-		1		3		4		4		15		
Other Asia.....	22	-	38				50		110		87		-		-		-		3		19		19		110		
Ethiopia.....	4	-	9				12		25		18		-		-		-		1		6		6		25		
Rhodesia-Nyasaland.....	4	-	5				12		21		17		-		-		-		-		4		4		21		
Union of South Africa.....	17	-	29				24		70		46		-		-		-		4		20		20		70		
Foreign Free World.....	5,220		4,403				10,750		20,373		15,116		47		653		4,557		4,557		20,373		20,373				
Communist areas 3/.....	780		3,397				2,000		6,177		5,240		2		15		920		920		6,177		6,177				
Total importing countries.....	6,000		7,800				12,750		26,550		20,356		49		668		5,477		5,477		26,550		26,550				
Foreign Free World(all countries):	9,171	:	16,120	:	10,796	:	36,087	:	19,253	:	101	:	9,330	:	7,403	:	36,087										

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton. 2/ Includes cotton unaccounted for. 3/ Estimates based on incomplete data or records for earlier years.

Comparable figures for 1955-56 are 5.2 million (0.4 million afloat), 34 percent, and 15.1 million bales. Stocks in most importing countries are considered as adequate to slightly excessive. Recent field reports indicate that many mills and importers will reduce their stocks moderately during the next year mostly in France, Japan, United Kingdom, and Spain (see Trade section).

In the foreign Free World exporting countries, stocks on August 1, 1957, were down to the low level of a year ago except in Sudan, Egypt, and Pakistan (mostly low qualities) where prices stayed above the world level during most of the past year. Other countries that may have had moderate increases in stocks (available trade data are not complete) are Nicaragua, El Salvador, Peru, and Portuguese African Colonies.

Stocks of Asiatic-type cotton appear to be substantially lower than a year ago, judging from India's reduced overall stocks, higher rate of consumption and tighter restrictions on exports. Stocks of Egyptian type cotton are larger in exporting countries mainly because of increases of nearly 300,000 bales in Sudan, about 150,000 in Egypt, and 45,000 in Peru (Tanguis variety). However, stocks probably are substantially lower than a year ago in importing countries as indicated by a decline of about 850,000 bales in exports from these 3 exporting countries in 1956-57.

The United States carryover of about 11.2 million bales (includes estimated pre-season ginnings and about 0.1 million of extra long staple cotton) on August 1, 1957, represents about 49 percent of the estimated world total compared with 14.5 million and 60 percent a year ago.

All United States cotton under loan at the end of the past season (about 3.7 million bales) was acquired by the Commodity Credit Corporation on August 1, 1957. Stocks in possession of the Corporation totaling about 8.7 million bales on July 31 were all of upland type except 2,063 bales of extra long staple cotton. Nearly 3.5 million bales of this total had been sold to United States shippers prior to August 1 for delivery on and after August 16, 1957. The average staple length of cotton in the stock is somewhat shorter than that of a year ago. The percentage of high grade upland type cotton in the stocks of other major exporting countries on August 1 also was abnormally low. There has been no official announcement as to when the stocks acquired on August 1, 1957, will be catalogued and released for sale.

PRODUCTION

World production, estimated at 36.6 million bales (including United States cotton in running bales) is 1.5 million below a year ago. The 1957-58 United States crop is down by 1.5 million running bales as a result of

acreage reductions, although average yield of 413 pounds per acre was nearly equal to the record of 417 pounds reported in 1955.

Production in the foreign Free World of 16.3 million bales in 1957-58 is an increase of about 0.5 million bales. The countries reporting significant increases are India, Mexico, and Egypt. There were less important decreases in Sudan, Turkey, Spain, and Nicaragua.

Production data for Communist countries are not complete, but available reports indicate reductions in the U.S.S.R. and mainland China of around 0.6 million bales as a result of unfavorable weather.

Foreign production as a whole appears to have leveled-off temporarily. The total reached 25.0 million bales in 1954-55 and has not varied by more than 100,000 bales since that year. However, a moderate uptrend is expected to be resumed possibly in 1958-59 for the following reasons:

- (1) General economic development programs based mainly on agriculture, especially cotton, are already under way in such countries as Mexico, India, Sudan, Syria, Iran, Nigeria, mainland China, and the U.S.S.R.
- (2) Government aids are becoming more effective, particularly in construction of new irrigation systems, and in experimental work with insecticides, fertilizers, and improved seed.
- (3) Production costs are being adjusted to the lower world prices prevailing during the past 2 years.
- (4) Mill capacity in most foreign cotton producing countries is steadily expanding.

Production of extra long staple cotton will be about 1.45 million bales in 1957-58 compared with 1.4 million last year and will exceed the current level of world consumption by 10 to 15 percent. Since demand for this kind of cotton in peacetime is not very flexible, further expansion in production as planned, mainly in Sudan, could intensify an existing surplus problem.

CONSUMPTION

World cotton consumption increased in 1956-57 to a new record level of 39.0 million bales, 1.0 million above that in 1955-56. An increase in foreign consumption from 28.7 million bales in 1955-56 to 30.4 million

last year was partly offset by a decrease in the United States from 9.2 million to 8.6 million bales.

The 6 percent increase in foreign consumption last year was partly a reflection of confidence in the current market and price stability based on the United States export sales program. The principal benefit to foreign importers and mill operators has been the assurance of adequate and continuing supplies of cotton, with safeguards against wide price fluctuations in either direction.

Other stimulants to consumption of raw cotton last year include improvements in consumer purchasing power, a need to rebuild depleted inventories of cotton products in all channels of distribution, and expectation of improvement in cotton textile export demand. The last-named condition, however, did not develop on a significant scale. Contrary to the trends in other recent years, the greatest percentage increase in cotton consumption last year was in countries (mainly in Europe and the Far East) which use imported cotton rather than those which produce their own cotton supplies.

Some of the longer range factors which have stimulated foreign consumption of cotton have been industrialization and agricultural development programs, especially in the Middle East and Far East, which have raised consumer income and standards of living. The beneficial effects of United States foreign-aid programs also have been felt indirectly by the cotton textile industries in nearly all foreign non-Communist countries.

In the current season (1957-58) foreign consumption of cotton as a whole is expected to show little, if any, further gain over last year's record level. The principal reasons for a temporary leveling-off are: (1) the rebuilding of inventories of cotton products is apparently completed and in some instances inventories are reported to be in excess of desired levels; (2) money supplies are generally tighter and interest rates are higher; and (3) expected improvements in export demand for textiles did not materialize to the extent expected; on the other hand, domestic market demand in most countries remains strong.

The countries where prospects for increased cotton consumption in 1957-58 are greatest are India, West Germany, and Italy. Reports from Japan indicate a sharp cutback in cotton imports and a moderate cut in consumption are expected this year.

RAYON-COTTON COMPETITION

The 25 to 30 percent decline in world cotton prices since early 1955 has gained cotton a greater share of the overall increase in consumption of fibers. Recent reports, principally from West Germany, Italy, and Japan,

indicate some shift from staple fiber to cotton. In general, however, the effect of the stronger competitive position of cotton has been to retard the rate of expansion of man-made fiber production rather than halt it.

PRICES AND THE U. S. EXPORT SALES PROGRAM

World cotton prices declined during the calendar year 1955 by 25 to 30 percent after 4 years of excess world production over consumption and steadily rising stocks, mostly in the United States. During January and February 1956, one million bales of United States Government-owned stocks of cotton of 15/16-inch and shorter in staple were sold to United States exporters on a competitive bid basis with existing prices of comparable qualities of foreign cotton used as a minimum. The export sales program was expanded in April 1956 to include all qualities of upland-type cotton at slightly higher prices, and revised in June to revert to the January price base. Export movement of cotton sold under the program beginning in April was not permitted until August 1, 1956, with completion of shipments required not later than August 15, 1957.

The addition of carrying charges was begun in November 1956 and by July 1957 the minimum acceptable base price was up to 26.45 cents a pound for basis Middling 15/16-inch staple at average location, 1.45 cents higher than at the beginning of the program. Sales through October 1957 for export between August 15, 1957 and July 31, 1958, were made at a minimum base price of 25.85 cents the same as in March 1957 under the 1956-57 program. The addition of carrying charges are being resumed in November, amounting to 0.25 cent for that month and an additional 0.15 cent for each subsequent month through July 1958.

Prices of foreign growths of upland cotton, after a temporary weakening in August and September 1956, have since remained at or above the United States prices, with the exception of some minor growths, mostly Syrian, Iranian, Greek, and Nicaraguan. On October 31, 1957, quotations on the Liverpool market for cotton grown in Brazil, Pakistan, Mexico, and the U.S.S.R. were above those for comparable quality United States cotton. Prices of other growths for which quotations are available range from no difference in the case of Nicaraguan cotton, to 29 points below for Uganda B.P.52 (SM 1-1/8 inches); 146 points below for Syrian SM 1-1/32 inches and 234 points below for Iranian SM 1-1/16 inches. Egyptian Karnak FG was 1836 points below that for American Egyptian (A.E.3 1-1/2 inches).

The minimum price accepted by the Commodity Credit Corporation for United States cotton has not been reduced below the starting price of 25.5 cents at any time since the sales program was begun in January 1956. Prices of foreign growths (upland types) with a few minor exceptions have remained above their low levels reached late in 1955.

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE

World cotton exports (including reexports) in 1956-57 reached 16.0 million bales (15.7 million including United States cotton in running bales). It exceeded 1955-56 exports of 13.1 million bales by 22 percent and was the highest world total since 1926-27. United States exports totaled 7.9 million bales (7.6 million running bales) in 1956-57 against 8.1 million (includes about 0.1 million bales reexported) for all other countries compared with 2.3 million and 10.7 million bales (an all time record) respectively. The latter figure includes reexports of nearly 0.1 million bales, nearly all of which was from European countries.

These sharp increases in world trade and in the United States share of the total in 1956-57 may be attributed mainly to the following developments: (1) availability of U. S. Government-owned stocks at existing world prices; (2) stability of prices at low levels and restored confidence in the market stimulated by the United States export program; (3) depletion of stocks in nearly all foreign exporting countries at the end of the previous season; (4) need to rebuild depleted inventories of cotton and cotton products in importing countries, and (5) a sharp increase in consumption abroad, which is a long time trend retarded to some extent in 1955-56 while mills were waiting for expected reductions in cotton prices.

In 1957-58 world exports are expected to total around 14.5 million bales with the United States share around 5.5 million running bales. The total for foreign countries estimated at about 9.0 million bales is an improvement over the 8.1 million reported last year. This includes an expected increase of around 0.6 million bales (including 0.2 million increase for extra long staples) in exports from Egypt, Sudan, and Peru following sharp downward price adjustments in Egypt and Sudan in recent months.

Mexico may increase exports by 0.2 million bales to about 1.5 million as a result of a production increase this year. Other foreign exporting countries are expected to dispose of practically all of their export surpluses, derived almost entirely from their current crops. The only significant quantities of old crop stocks available for export in 1957-58 from this group of countries are in Pakistan, Nicaragua, and Mozambique (due only to retarded ginning and shipping of a large crop picked during June-August 1957).

Some importing countries particularly France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Spain, are planning to import less cotton than is expected to be consumed and thus reduce stocks. However, recent reductions in crop estimates in the United States and Pakistan (private estimates) may encourage importers to maintain their stocks. The principal reasons given for reducing imports were: (1) tightening of supplies and controls of foreign exchange; (2) reductions in United States foreign aid for cotton trade; (3) insufficient supply of high qualities of upland cotton available on the world

market this year; (4) increased rates of interest, and (5) a feeling in most countries that the rebuilding of inventories last year was carried a little beyond the level necessary under stable market conditions.

Some countries made significant improvements in reserves of dollars and gold during 1956-57 while others had very substantial losses. The following summary of information received recently on this subject points out the most favorable markets for potential dollar export trade in cotton this year.

GOLD AND DOLLAR ASSETS: Amounts and changes in specified countries

Country	Assets on June 30, 1957	Changes in 1956-57	
		Million dollars	
Germany, West	3,733	+	980
Italy	1,332	1/	+ 166
Switzerland	2,579	+	155
Sweden	499	+	73
Norway	238	+	65
Austria	384	+	62
United Kingdom	3,161	+	33
Portugal	622	+	20
Finland	.99	+	12
Greece	177	+	1
France	1,005	-	755
Japan	756	-	415
Netherlands	1,009	-	159
Belgium-			
Luxembourg	1,144	-	89
Spain	145	-	64
Denmark	98	-	7
Others 2/	1,177	+	59
Total	18,158	+	137

1/ Latest available gold reserves as of March 31, 1957.

2/ Includes also Bank for International Settlements and European Union and certain unpublished gold reserves.

Germany, Canada, Switzerland, and Portugal previously had strong financial positions and since June 30, 1957, have had large increases in gold and dollar assets. Italy, Sweden, Norway, and Austria have made some further exchange improvements in recent months.

Dollar losses occurred in France, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium-Luxembourg, and the United Kingdom in 1956-57 and continued into the first quarter of 1957-58. But, except for France and Japan, these losses have not resulted in any tightening of import restrictions. Internal anti-inflationary measures may adversely affect their import trade. Also, most of these countries probably will strive to rebuild gold and dollar reserves. Dollar losses were reported by a large number of other countries not listed, mostly less developed countries.

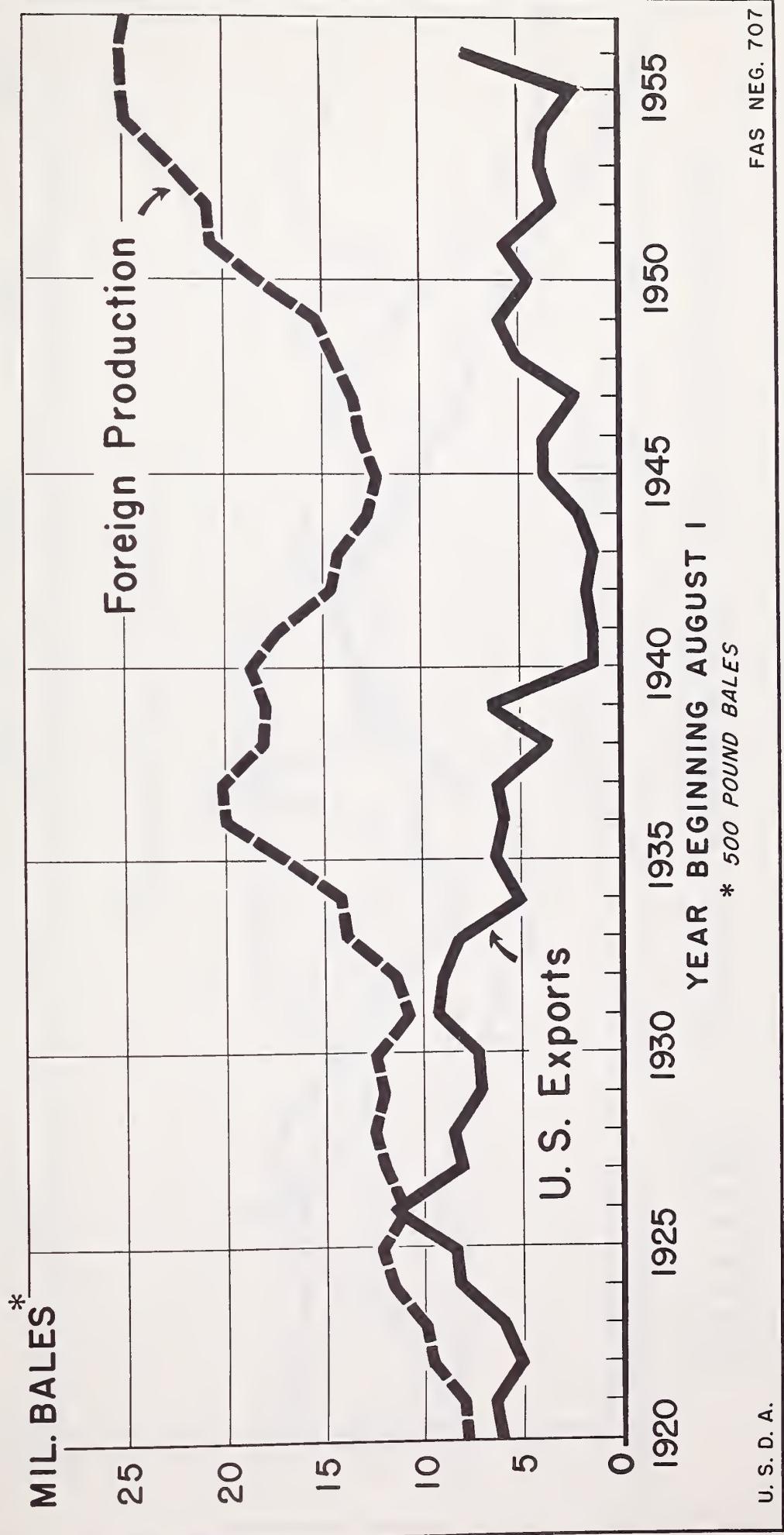
The United Kingdom, after improving its exchange position in the last half of fiscal year 1956-57, experienced large exchange losses in the first quarter of 1957-58. Losses were caused by expected devaluation of Sterling and revaluation of the Deutschemark. At an International Monetary Fund meeting in September 1957, the United Kingdom, in an effort to check inflation and speculation, raised the discount rate of the Bank of England from 5 percent to 7 percent and reduced public expenditures. Also they expressed an intention to hold bank advances during the next year to current levels. Subsequently, the pound Sterling strengthened considerably in value.

India is having balance-of-payments difficulties due to the large import requirements of its economic development program. India drew \$200 million from International Monetary Fund in the last half of 1956-57 to alleviate its tight exchange position.

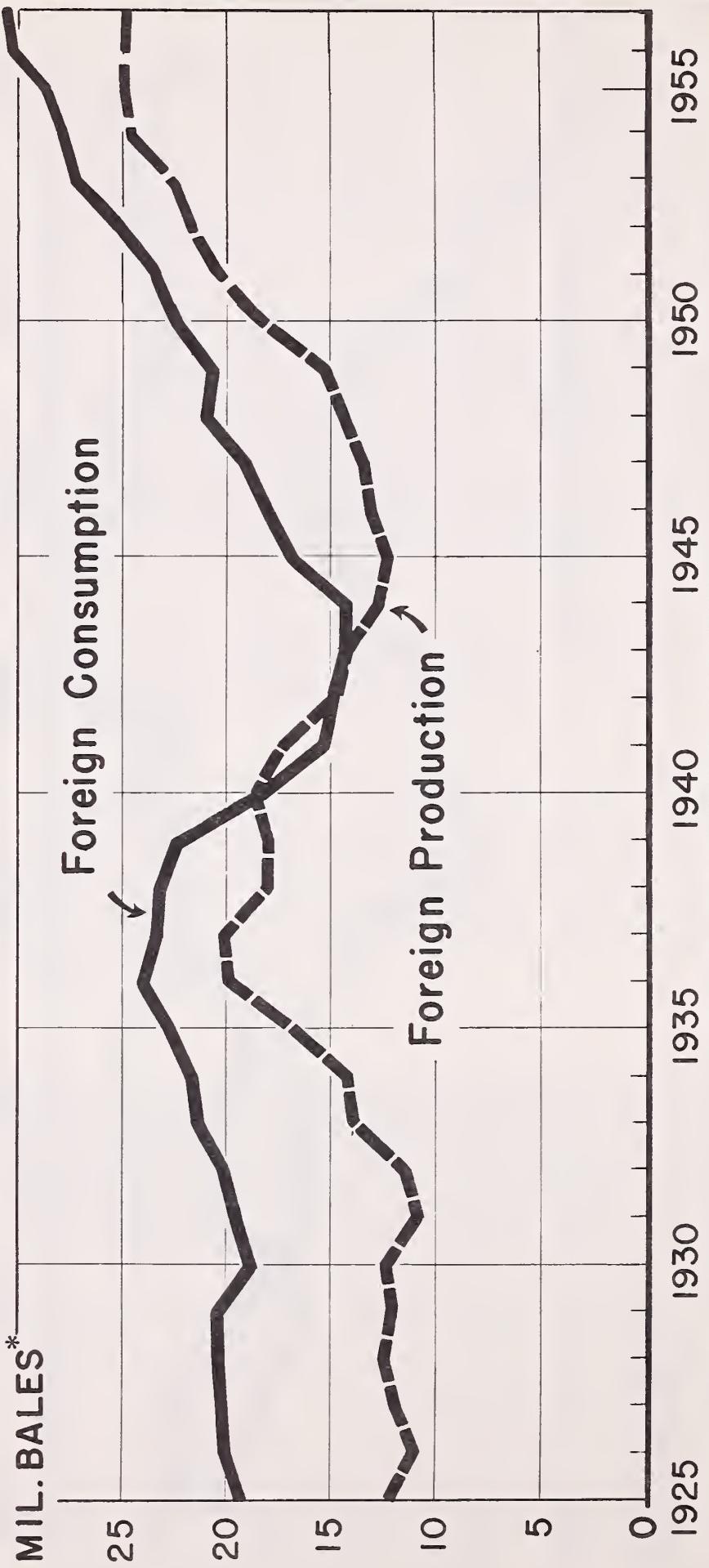
Japan changed from payments surplus to a deficit because of import demands resulting from its investment boom. Exports increased in 1956-57, but imports of food, fiber, and other raw materials increased at much faster rates. Japan took important fiscal and monetary measures to arrest the downtrend in gold and dollar assets. Japan also recently received approval of an Export-Import Bank credit for \$175 million, \$110 million of which will be used to finance cotton imports.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports of world agricultural developments approved by the Foreign Agricultural Service Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon reports of U. S. Agricultural Attachés and other FAS representatives abroad.

COTTON: U.S. Exports and Foreign Production



COTTON: Foreign Production and Consumption

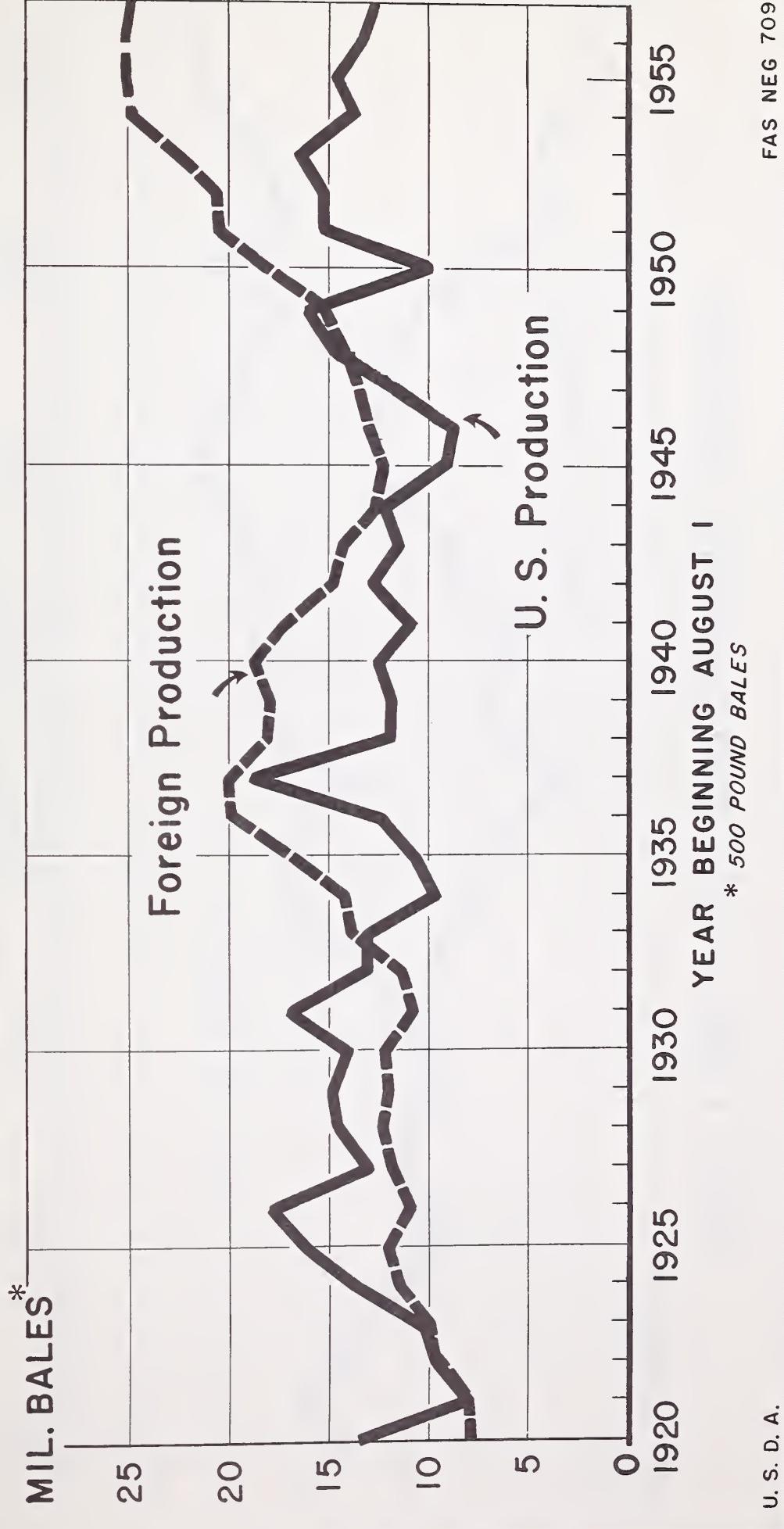


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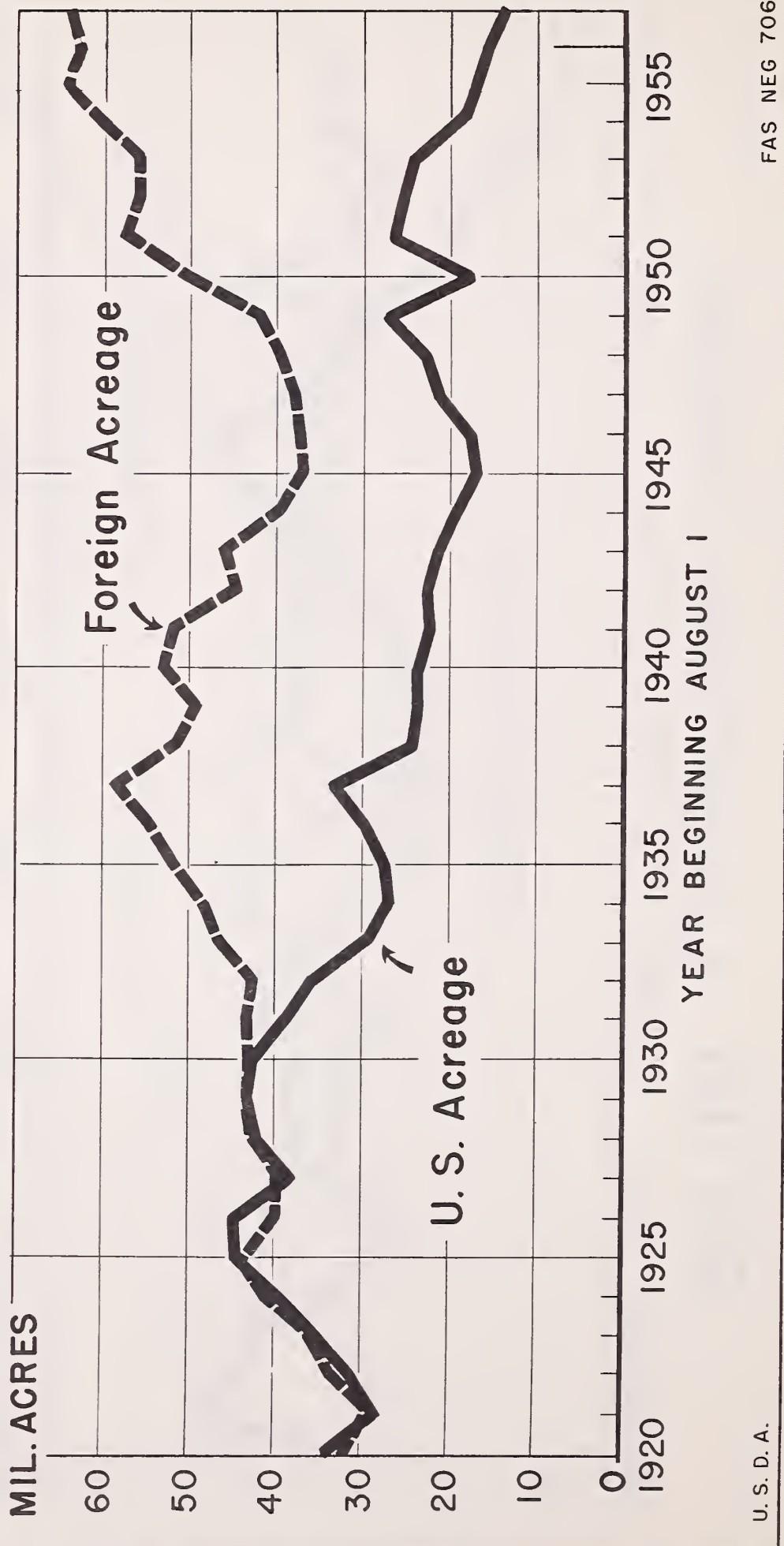
*500 POUND BALES

FAS NEG. 708

COTTON: U. S. and Foreign Production



COTTON: U.S. and Foreign Acreage



U. S. D. A.

FAS NEG 706

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

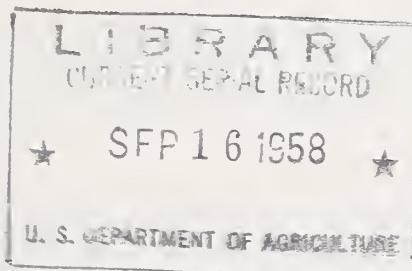
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COTTON
FC 31-57
November 15, 1957

STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS

UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$388 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 2.286 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 2.181 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1956-57 and 1957-58. Details for fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57 of October 22, 1957.

Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through November 13, 1957

Country of destination and year in which authorization issued	Authorization Date issued	Funds authorized	Sales registered	Exported or booked for export	Final delivery date
	Number: 1/	2/	3/	4/	5/
Fiscal year 1955-56:					
		: U.S. dollars	: Bales	: Bales	
		: 123,011,588	: 705,345	: 697,372	
Fiscal year 1956-57:					
		: 79,770,834	: 481,560	: 479,530	
China(Taiwan).....	8-20-56	37-03:	5,256,000	42,500:	11-30-56 : 4-30-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56	33-03:	2,625,000	18,267:	10-31-57 : 11-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56	33-04:	9,000,000	59,546:	4-30-57 : 5-31-57
Burma/West Germany.....	8-20-56	33-05:	2,625,000	18,989:	10-31-57 : 11-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56	33-08:	3,850,000	23,098:	10-31-57 : 11-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56	34-06:	3,000,000	20,741:	9-30-57 : 10-31-57
Indonesia/West Germany.....	8-30-56	34-07:	500,000	3,095:	9-30-57 : 10-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56	34-08:	500,000	5,473:	4,672 :
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56	34-09:	6,000,000	54,803:	52,568 :
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56	34-11:	15,000,000	95,254:	92,726 :
Netherlands.....	9-24-56	38-01:	275,000	1,800:	1,771 :
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	15-20:	4,551,726	25,728:	24,994 :
India.....	10-31-56	39-03:	23,925,000	132,172:	124,276 :
Indonesia.....	11-27-56	34-13:	3,563,197	24,531:	24,540 :
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56	11-11-3/	12,800,000	94,735:	94,250 :
Italy.....	12- 3-56	20-11:	30,200,000	198,162:	198,052 :
Austria.....	3-12-57	21-11:	455,000	2,574:	2,562 :
Pakistan.....	4-12-57	15-23:	3,240,274	7,769:	5,637 :
Iceland.....	5- 2-57	40-04:	77,000	0:	0 :
Italy.....	5- 9-57	20-17:	1,000,000	5,985:	5,990 :
Finland.....	5-17-57	18-14-3/	1,000,000	6,302:	5,710 :
Austria.....	7-21-57	21-15:	4,631,000	10,277:	3,891 :
India.....	5-17-57	39-09:	8,666,250	41,106:	15,082 :
Poland.....	6-7-57	41-01:	14,853,000	98,721:	96,371 :
Colombia.....	6-14-57	25-09:	1,862,000	11,191:	11,054 :
Spain.....	6-26-57	17-40:	936,692	4,940:	4,940 :
Chile.....	6-27-57	12-13-3/	2,000,000	12,584:	10,669 :
Total: fiscal year 1956-57.....			: 162,392,139	: 1,020,343:	955,354 :

Fiscal year 1957-58.....	: : :	7-26-57	: 42-02:	5,079,000	: 12,738	: 7,349	: 5-31-58	: 6-30-58
Philippine Republic.....	: : :	8-23-57	: 41-04:	17,635,000	: 66,200	: 41,782	: 12-31-57	: 2-28-58
Poland.....	: : :	9- 4-57	: 24-13:	448,000	: 0	: 0	: 11-30-57	: 12-31-57
Korea.....	: : :	Total to date fiscal 1957-58.....	: : :	23,162,000	: 78,938	: 49,131	: : :	: : :
Total PA's issued fiscal 1954-55 to Sept. 4, 1957.....	: : :							
Agreements signed, no PA issued.....	: : :							
Indonesia.....	: : :	3- 2-56	: : :	6,282,000	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :
India.....	: : :	8-29-56	: : :	4/38,380,000	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :
Israel.....	: : :	11- 8-57	: : :	800,000	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :
Total.....	: : :			45,462,000	: : :	: : :	: : :	: : :
Grand total.....	: : :			433,798,561	: 2,286,186:2,181,387	: : :	: : :	: : :

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. 2/ Through Nov. 8, reported by CSS.
 3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation. 4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

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COTTON
FC 32-57
November 15, 1957

WORLD COTTON STOCKS SHOW

FIRST DECLINE SINCE 1951

World stocks of cotton on July 31, 1957, estimated at 22.8 million bales, were down 1.3 million bales from a year earlier.^{1/} This marked the first year that world stocks have declined since the postwar low of 11.8 million bales was reached in 1951. The principal reason is that world consumption in 1956-57, continuing the steady increase of recent years, exceeded world production for the first time since 1950-51.

Notable features of the world cotton stock situation in 1956-57 were the decrease of 3.3 million bales in U. S. stocks and the increase of 2.0 million bales in stocks in foreign countries from the exceptionally low levels of a year earlier.

U. S. stocks of 11.2 million bales on July 31, 1957, were down 23 percent from the record high of 14.5 million a year earlier. This decline is attributable to a reduction of 1.7 million bales in U. S. production, and the sharp rebound in U. S. exports in 1956-57. It is significant that stocks in the United States at the beginning of the current season contained the smallest percentage (7) of Strict Middling and higher grades in the 30 years that carryover quality records are available. Stocks in the United States on July 31, 1957, represented 49 percent of the world total and 71 percent of the stocks in all exporting countries. This compares with 60 and 79 percent, respectively, a year earlier.

U. S. stocks of upland cotton owned by CCC totaled 5.0 million bales on October 30, 1957. This included 1.3 million bales of unsold cotton from 1955 and earlier crops, and 3.7 million bales of 1956 crop cotton to which the CCC took title on July 31, 1957, and which is now being cataloged.

^{1/} In this report, bales are 500 pounds gross weight, except U. S. cotton is in running bales.

COTTON: Estimated world stocks, by principal countries,
July 31, 1957, with comparisons 1/

(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Stocks on hand July 31			
	1939	1955	1956	1957
Surplus countries:				
United States 2/.....	13,033	11,205	14,529	11,224
Mexico.....	150	300	100	105
El Salvador.....	3/ 2	55	35	60
Nicaragua.....	3/ 1	106	23	62
Iran.....	40	18	32	35
Pakistan.....	-	260	160	250
Syria.....	3/ 5	10	7	23
Turkey.....	70	150	180	140
Argentina.....	243	480	520	400
Brazil.....	661	825	650	550
Peru.....	200	335	235	282
Belgian Congo.....	150	120	115	100
British East Africa.....	75	45	47	80
Egypt.....	325	590	285	435
French Equatorial Africa....	15	100	100	100
Sudan.....	107	320	200	479
Others 4/.....	1,058	1,187	1,057	1,424
Total surplus countries...	16,135	16,106	18,275	15,749
Deficit countries:				
Canada.....	56	50	40	65
Belgium.....	150	130	102	145
France.....	700	390	365	560
Germany (Western).....	3/ 300	280	245	400
Italy.....	250	159	160	275
Netherlands.....	80	81	80	120
Portugal.....	3/ 25	37	36	57
Spain.....	50	190	145	144
Sweden.....	60	104	88	101
Switzerland.....	100	92	79	128
United Kingdom.....	1,045	546	433	600
Yugoslavia.....	3/ 20	45	75	74
Hong Kong.....	3/ 5	45	60	85
India.....	5/ 2,165	2,300	1,840	1,750
Japan.....	556	425	485	665
Korea.....	43	50	25	44
Colombia.....	5	58	51	25
Australia.....	20	19	17	24
Others 6/.....	1,435	999	1,151	1,088
Total deficit countries...	7,065	6,000	5,477	6,350
Afloat.....	550	400	400	700
World total.....	23,750	22,506	24,152	22,799

1/ Southern Hemisphere estimates include unginned cotton. 2/ Running bales. 3/ Estimates based on production, consumption, and trade data.
4/ Mostly U.S.S.R., Mozambique, and Greece. 5/ Includes Pakistan stocks.
6/ Mostly China and Eastern Europe.

In foreign Free World exporting countries, cotton stocks of 3.3 million bales on July 31, 1957, were only 0.5 million bales higher than the low level of a year ago. Most foreign supplies of cotton available for export were moved in 1956-57, except in Sudan, Egypt, and Pakistan, where prices stayed above the world level during most of the season. Stocks declined in Argentina and Brazil as a result of smaller production, and in Turkey, where increases in consumption and exports exceeded the increase in production. As in the United States, stocks of high grade upland cotton in foreign Free World exporting countries were also low prior to the arrival of new crops on the market. In Southern Hemisphere producing countries, where ginning is little more than half completed, the stocks are mid-season stocks and include unginne^d cotton.

Foreign Free World importing countries replenished their low inventories of cotton in 1956-57 by 1.3 million bales (including cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports). Much of the replenishment was with U. S. cotton, which was made available for export at competitive world prices. This was in contrast to the 1955-56 season, when world cotton stocks reached record levels, a general price decline was under way, and foreign importing countries reduced stocks to near minimum levels needed for efficient mill operations. Total stocks of 6.3 million bales in foreign Free World importing countries on August 1, 1957, represented about 38 percent of 1956-57 consumption in those countries and are considered adequate but not excessive.

Stocks of Asiatic-type cotton appear to be lower than a year ago, judging from India's reduced overall stocks, higher rate of consumption, and tighter restrictions on exports. Most of the increase in Pakistan's stocks were in lower qualities of American upland-type rather than Asiatic-type cotton.

Stock increases occurred in the 1956-57 season in foreign countries producing extra long staple cotton, amounting to 279,000 bales in Sudan, about 150,000 bales in Egypt, and 47,000 bales in Peru (in Tanguis variety). However, stocks of this type of cotton are lower in foreign importing countries because of a decline of 0.8 million bales in exports from these three producing countries in 1956-57 from the previous year.

Stocks of American-Egyptian cotton in the United States at the beginning of this season were substantially lower than a year earlier because of an increase in exports. The United States Government announced recently that it will make available for sale its strategic stockpile of about 269,000 bales of extra long staple cotton during the five marketing years beginning August 1, 1957.

Communist countries probably increased stocks in 1956-57, mainly because of the larger crop in the Soviet Union. This more than offset the relatively small decline in stocks in China and Communist importing countries of Eastern Europe.

World cotton stocks at the end of the current season (July 31, 1958) are expected to be about 2.6 million bales lower than at the beginning because of an excess of this amount in expected world consumption over world production. Available statistical data from abroad indicate that stocks in foreign countries (including Communist) on July 31, 1958, may be down by about 0.3 million bales from a year earlier. Stocks in the United States at the end of the current season will likely be slightly under 9.0 million bales based on current estimates of 1957-58 supply and disappearance.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULAR

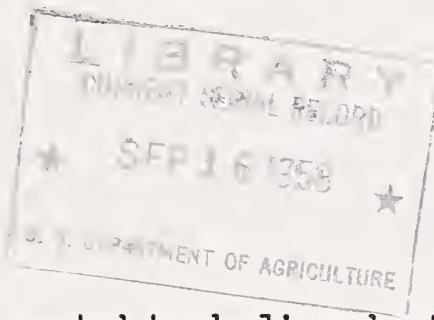
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



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WORLD COTTON EXPORTS

EXPECTED TO DECLINE IN 1957-58



COTTON
FC 33-57
November 15, 1957

World cotton exports in 1957-58 are expected to decline about 1.2 million bales from the 1956-57 exports of 15.9 million bales, the largest in 30 years.^{1/} The 1957-58 outlook is based largely on current reports from abroad. Principal reasons for the expected decline include: the larger stocks of cotton and cotton products in foreign importing countries on August 1, 1957, and tightening of available supplies of dollar exchange in some important cotton importing countries, especially France, Japan, United Kingdom, and Spain.

A significant feature of world cotton trade in 1957-58 will be the change in the United States share of world exports. A drop of around 2.2 million bales expected in U. S. exports this season will likely be offset in part by an increase of about 1.0 million bales in exports from foreign Free World countries to about 7.5 million (excluding reexports). Exports from Communist countries probably will be about the same as last season.

United States cotton exports should remain at a high level as long as prices are competitive in world markets. With sales from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks to United States exporters for export in 1957-58 totaling 3.7 million bales through October 31, 1957, the outlook for U. S. exports this season is favorable at about 5.7 million bales.

U. S. trade statistics show 745,000 bales exported during August-September 1957 compared with 966,000 for the same period in 1956. Despite the drop from 7.9 million bales last season, the highest in 23 years, exports this season will probably be the second largest since 1951-52. The decline is attributable to the large increase in stocks of U. S. cotton in importing countries in 1956-57; the continuing decline in gold and dollar assets of many importing countries; and a slightly larger supply of foreign cotton (mostly extra long staple) available for export this year.

^{1/} In this report, bales are 500 pounds gross weight unless otherwise specified.

The supply and demand for other growths of cotton in foreign countries has an important bearing on the level of U. S. exports. Foreign cotton production and consumption in 1957-58 are expected to be about the same as a year earlier. Recent reports from abroad indicate that in order to maintain the current high level of consumption, some foreign countries may decrease imports and draw to some extent on stocks, which increased by 2.0 million bales in 1956-57. France, Japan, the United Kingdom, and Spain are the principal countries expected to import less cotton than they consume because of tightening dollar exchange and the large stocks of textile goods already on hand from last year. These factors will influence the decline in U. S. cotton exports this season.

Foreign Free World countries are expected to export about 7.5 million bales in 1957-58, an increase of about 1.0 million bales above exports a year earlier. These larger exports will be drawn out of the larger production, which is expected to increase by 0.5 million bales, and out of stocks, which increased 0.5 million bales over the exceptionally low levels of a year earlier.

As in the two previous seasons, most foreign exporting countries are again expected to dispose of their exportable surpluses in 1957-58. It is significant that in the 1956-57 season most foreign countries moved the cotton they had available for export despite the rise in United States exports to 7.9 million bales. Principal exceptions were Egypt, Sudan, and Pakistan, where prices stayed above the world level during most of the season. See attached tables.

Exports also declined in 1956-57 from a year earlier in other major foreign exporting countries such as Mexico, Brazil, and Peru, because the supplies of cotton available for export were much smaller. In 1955-56, under the pressure of rising world surplus, prices of foreign growths were reduced as much as 8 cents a pound below U. S. prices. Most foreign stocks were liquidated during that season as exports from foreign Free World countries rose to 9.2 million bales, the highest on record, leaving only new crop supplies available for export in 1956-57.

Cotton trade between the Free World and Communist countries is expected to increase slightly in 1957-58 over a year earlier. Part of this increased trade is attributable to heavier purchases of cotton by the Soviet Union in Egypt, Sudan, and Syria, and the fact that cotton is a principal commodity exported to Communist countries in exchange for military equipment and food grains in the Middle East. The United States may export about 150,000 bales to Poland in 1957-58 under a Public Law 480 agreement.

Although production in Communist countries apparently is down in 1957-58 by as much as 0.6 million bales, exports from those countries (mostly the Soviet Union) are likely to be maintained at about the same level, with exports being drawn from larger imports and from stocks which increased last season after an exceptionally good crop in the Soviet Union. China, the Soviet Union, and Eastern European countries are likely to import larger quantities of cotton from the Free World in order to maintain their consumption needs.

TABLE 1. --Cotton: World exports by country of origin, 1950-56

(Bales of 500 pounds gross weight)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 <u>1/</u>
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>	<u>bales</u>
NORTH AMERICA:							
Mexico.....	742	972	992	951	1,253	2,027	1,310
United States.....	4,280	5,711	3,181	3,914	3,585	2,320	7,913
Others.....	46	46	136	174	177	423	295
Total.....	5,068	6,729	4,309	5,039	5,015	4,770	9,518
ASIA:							
India.....	146	123	292	103	207	552	250
Iran.....	105	35	117	164	204	177	190
Iraq.....	31	19	9	3	11	19	16
Pakistan.....	1,039	919	1,273	893	634	723	506
Syria.....	106	169	182	183	330	366	365
Turkey.....	349	261	433	377	233	142	224
Others 2/.....	77	113	138	168	156	136	148
Total.....	1,853	1,639	2,444	1,891	1,775	2,115	1,699
SOUTH AMERICA:							
Argentina.....	274	5	271	157	103	2	51
Brazil.....	697	354	115	1,400	1,036	810	380
Paraguay.....	55	49	43	57	45	40	45
Peru.....	321	307	398	361	330	487	378
Others.....	2	0	5	4	0	0	0
Total.....	1,349	715	862	1,979	1,514	1,339	854
AFRICA:							
Angola.....	23	20	31	23	31	31	31
Belgian Congo.....	215	187	212	199	177	209	201
British East Africa.....	333	340	445	350	384	414	400
Egypt.....	1,532	908	1,727	1,485	1,081	1,433	924
French Equatorial Africa:	120	108	170	98	158	165	155
French West Africa.....	5	15	13	4	24	30	40
Mozambique.....	112	140	148	180	144	135	100
Nigeria.....	75	45	95	137	140	159	102
Sudan.....	371	398	267	413	298	559	333
Others.....	15	20	29	26	20	24	27
Total.....	2,801	2,181	3,137	2,915	2,457	3,159	2,313
Other countries 3/.....	807	921	1,012	1,229	1,468	1,580	1,548
World total.....	11,878	12,185	11,764	13,053	12,229	12,963	15,932

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Mostly Burma. 3/ Mostly U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service, Cotton Division. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of Agricultural Attachés, results of office research, and other information.

TABLE 2 .--United States: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1953	1954	1955	1956
	1935-39	1945-49				
Austria.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Belgium.....	0	1/ 36	42	15	18	54
Denmark.....	169	131	68	66	30	337
Finland.....	33	14	23	21	3	25
France.....	35	21	10	13	16	33
Germany, West.....	662	575	475	416	178	433
Italy.....	511	340	389	350	74	1,061
Netherlands.....	442	489	269	249	105	720
Netherlands.....	107	131	104	95	17	260
Norway.....	17	7	14	12	(2/)	21
Portugal.....	36	(2/)	0	11	5	91
Spain.....	108	69	167	197	143	174
Sweden.....	115	12	43	51	10	111
Switzerland.....	11	26	24	37	14	121
United Kingdom.....	1,346	488	422	421	153	1,050
Yugoslavia.....	17	47	40	103	109	141
Other Europe.....	3/ 276	4/ 159	10	9	6	65
Total Europe.....	3,885	2,545	2,100	2,066	881	4,697
Canada.....	301	275	237	307	75	380
Cuba.....	11	16	20	19	11	31
Israel.....	(5/)	5	12	20	15	19
Hong Kong.....	(5/)	35	9	6	45	95
India.....	52	86	161	61	9	301
Indonesia.....	(5/)	5	22	27	15	43
Korea, Republic of.....	(5/)	6/ 48	96	170	135	220
Japan.....	1,142	585	1,005	678	873	1,588
Philippines, Republic of....	2	4	8	8	12	36
Taiwan (Formosa).....	(5/)	1	110	120	124	161
Bolivia.....	4	2	6	5	13	11
Chile.....	9	20	20	10	14	74
Colombia.....	20	24	7	2	27	52
French North Africa.....	(5/)	4	10	12	6	17
Australia.....	9	7	45	52	28	81
Other countries.....	7/ 154	8/ 403	46	22	37	9/ 107
Total 500-lb. bales...	5,589	4,065	3,914	3,585	2,320	7,913
Total running bales...	5,300	3,917	3,761	3,447	2,215	7,593

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Czechoslovakia 65, and Poland 180. 4/ Includes Czechoslovakia 57, Greece 21, and Poland 69. 5/ If any, included in other countries. 6/ 3-year average. 7/ Includes China 117, and French Indochina 22. 8/ Includes China 401. 9/ Includes Pakistan 28, Union of South Africa 31, and Uruguay 15.

TABLE 3.--Brazil: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1953	1954	1955	1956 1/
	1935-39:	1945-49:				
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Canada.....	4	2/ 20	17	5	1	0
Austria.....	0	3/ 1	7	5	2	1
Belgium.....	30	71	49	19	15	8
Czechoslovakia.....	0	8	4	3	26	6
Denmark.....	2/ 1	13	3	2	2	0
France.....	90	64	142	46	47	21
Germany, West.....	286	1	238	195	58	13
Hungary.....	0	(4/)	1	14	29	4
Italy.....	39	111	124	81	40	17
Netherlands.....	33	43	61	48	23	4
Norway.....	1	5	2	1	10	(4/)
Poland.....	17	49	2	25	27	32
Portugal.....	26	11	12	19	7	0
Spain.....	3	136	63	89	66	29
Sweden.....	5	49	25	9	17	3
United Kingdom.....	241	337	223	100	94	28
Yugoslavia.....	0	3/ 8	11	33	43	0
China.....	82	79	28	8	25	3
Hong Kong.....	0	2/ 2	77	45	41	33
India.....	0	8	2	0	0	0
Japan.....	242	1	248	241	186	169
Chile.....	0	12	12	8	15	5
Colombia.....	1	18	2	(4/)	0	0
Uruguay.....	0	7	17	21	29	3
Australia.....	0	26	9	5	3	(4/)
Other countries.....	11	36	21	14	4	1
Total.....	1,112	1,116	1,400	1,036	810	380

1/ Preliminary, figures to be revised. 2/ 4-year average. 3/ 2-year average.

4/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Estatistica do Comercio Exterior; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 4.--British East Africa 1/: Exports of cotton by country of destination, average 1934-38, annual 1951-56

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Calendar years						
	Average 1934-38	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Belgium.....	12	(2/)	2	3	1	4	11
France.....	10	4	5	2	6	2	1
Germany, West.....	10	36	44	37	53	45	74
Italy.....	1	1	1	5	26	12	8
Netherlands.....	3	2	6	9	1	1	2
United Kingdom....	178	117	116	82	63	20	45
Hong Kong.....	(3/)	5	26	14	30	37	49
India.....	430	159	141	182	173	203	210
Japan.....	82	5	39	17	22	22	48
Southern Rhodesia..	0	(2/)	0	3	8	9	4
Union of S. Africa:	0	(2/)	(2/)	4	5	3	2
Other countries...	26	10	9	10	9	3	4
	752	339	389	368	397	361	458

1/ Includes Kenya, Uganda, and Tanganyika. Nyasaland included only through 1953. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries.

Source: Annual Trade and Revenue Report of Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and Nyasaland.

TABLE 5.--India: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1935-39 : 1945-49	1953	1954	1955	1956 1/		
United States.....	77	90	10	15	3	2	
Belgium.....	147	67	2	12	35	1	
France.....	156	173	7	13	11	5	
Germany, West.....	138	2/ 8	4	11	8	5	
Italy.....	91	11	2	5	24	2	
Netherlands.....	33	19	7	9	13	2	
United Kingdom.....	394	75	14	33	57	16	
Japan.....	1,232	2/ 51	56	88	296	177	
Australia.....	3/ 10	12	1	3	1	(4/)	
Other countries.....	57 381	62	0	6/ 18	6/ 104	6/ 25	
	2,659	568	103	207	552	235	

1/ August-March; estimated crop year total 250. 2/ 3-year average. 3/ 4-year average. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes China 244, Poland 25, Korea 21, French Indochina 18. 6/ Mostly China and Hong Kong.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 6.--Egypt: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
			Year beginning August 1			
	Average		1953	1954	1955	1956
	1935-39:	1945-49:				
			bales	bales	bales	bales
Canada.....	8	(1)	7	0	0	0
United States.....	50	89	69	66	52	35
Austria.....	2/ 24	(1/)	25	23	29	17
Belgium.....	18	17	23	18	17	27
Bulgaria.....	(1/)	(1/)	1	0	18	10
Czechoslovakia.....	50	52	53	54	220	100
Denmark.....	(1/)	2/ 4	4	2	1	(3/)
Finland.....	(1/)	(1/)	3	4	6	5
France.....	239	162	210	141	146	19
Germany, East.....	(4/)	(4/)	10	10	22	47
Germany, West.....	147	(1/)	137	88	43	42
Greece.....	7	5/ 5	1	1	3	1
Hungary.....	18	(1/)	25	34	38	8
Italy.....	105	164	125	79	93	54
Netherlands.....	6	2/ 40	26	21	24	24
Poland.....	32	16	5	36	48	42
Portugal.....	9	2/ 5	6	3	4	3
Rumania.....	6/ 48	(1/)	8	12	51	23
Spain.....	25	25	42	34	9	6
Sweden.....	13	17	8	3	5	2
Switzerland.....	72	33	68	48	58	32
United Kingdom.....	592	367	207	65	144	(3/)
U.S.S.R.....	(1/)	2/ 129	0	61	56	191
Yugoslavia.....	(1/)	(1/)	15	14	17	19
China.....	24	(1/)	52	36	141	83
India.....	99	256	217	129	163	47
Japan.....	143	(1/)	88	74	112	81
Australia.....	(1/)	6	7	1	1	0
Other countries.....	13	64	43	24	12	6
Total.....	1,742	1,451	1,485	1,081	1,433	924

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ 3-year average. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Included with West Germany prior to 1951. 5/ 2-year average.
6/ 4-year average.

Source: Monthly Summary of the Foreign Trade of Egypt, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 7.--Mexico: Direct exports of cotton by country of destination, annual 1949, 1952-56

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	1949 1/	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales
Canada.....	8	3	(2/)	3	41		2
United States 3/.....	531	741	483	879	1,404		846
Cuba.....	0	6	5	5	5		1
Belgium.....	1	5	14	23	26		11
France.....	(2/)	1	2	2	11		48
Germany, West.....	(2/)	6	24	20	126		33
Netherlands.....	0	4	43	20	36		21
Spain.....	0	6	16	4	0		12
United Kingdom.....	0	9	22	15	45		33
China.....	0	(2/)	0	(2/)	10		9
Japan.....	0	184	330	274	298		280
Other countries.....	1	27	12	8	25		14
Total.....	541	992	951	1,253	2,027		1,310

1/ Calendar year. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Mostly for transshipment.

Source: Anuario Estadistico del Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Revista de Estadistica, Agricultural Attaches, and other foreign sources.

TABLE 8.--Nicaragua: Exports of cotton by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49 1/, annual 1952-56

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1						
	Average	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales	: 1,000 : bales
Canada.....	0	0	(2/)	0	2	4	(2/)
United States....	0	0	1	(2/)	3	4	(2/)
Belgium.....	0	0	2	7	13	13	8
France.....	0	0	2	0	2	0	22
Germany, West....	2	0	30	40	24	98	35
Italy.....	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Netherlands.....	0	0	10	10	23	49	37
Sweden.....	0	0	4	4	(2/)	0	0
United Kingdom...:	(2/)	(2/)	2	12	6	17	30
Japan.....	1	0	11	29	24	47	16
Other countries...	1	1	3	0	3	7	1
Total.....	4	1	69	102	100	239	150

1/ Calendar years. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Recaudacion General de Aduanas, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 9.--Mexico: Transshipments of cotton through United States ports,
by country of destination, annual 1949, 1952-56 1/

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1					
	1949	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Cuba.....	5	6	5	11	15	2
Austria.....	0	1	0	6	6	1
Belgium.....	157	108	84	122	109	63
Denmark.....	0	0	0	(2/)	12	3
Finland.....	(2/)	18	4	3	0	0
France.....	5	8	5	15	24	73
Germany, West.....	16	82	67	130	278	125
Ireland.....	0	3	1	1	4	(2/)
Italy.....	55	18	8	20	68	33
Netherlands.....	24	80	52	105	133	68
Norway.....	2	8	4	5	11	6
Spain.....	53	48	35	5	0	21
Sweden.....	7	15	12	24	57	26
Switzerland.....	14	15	15	23	21	15
Trieste.....	0	(2/)	0	0	4	(2/)
United Kingdom.....	5	61	63	121	183	105
Yugoslavia.....	16	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong.....	3	1	(2/)	2	12	13
India.....	26	3	(2/)	2	0	0
Indonesia.....	0	4	1	2	14	0
Japan.....	12	387	328	337	303	322
Philippines, Rep. of.....	0	1	0	0	6	0
Chile.....	0	3	7	0	4	(2/)
Australia.....	0	(2/)	(2/)	(2/)	28	19
Other countries.....	27	12	7	5	14	8
Total.....	427	882	698	939	1,306	903

1/ Includes linters, waste, gin sweepings and hull fibers but does not include transshipments to Canada by railroad and exports direct from Mexican ports to other destinations. 2/ Less than 500 bales.

Compiled from official records of the United States Department of Commerce,
Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 10.--Pakistan: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
annual 1947, 1952-56

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	1947	1/	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
United States.....	1,000		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales		bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
United States.....	34		9	12	12	22	21
Austria.....	(2/)		6	3	3	4	1
Belgium.....	109		27	15	16	15	(2/)
France.....	54		80	72	47	82	91
Germany, West.....	0		89	32	21	34	17
Italy.....	72		52	62	32	31	2
Netherlands.....	21		9	3	3	7	3
Spain.....	44		48	9	(2/)	0	0
Sweden.....	12		15	10	7	4	0
United Kingdom.....	74		103	88	63	54	11
U.S.S.R.....	114		63	0	0	0	9
China.....	73		97	153	101	127	49
French India.....	0		10	19	3	0	0
Hong Kong.....	44		101	97	71	51	37
India.....	114		0	0	0	0	0
Japan.....	44		517	262	226	266	259
Union of So. Africa..	0		1	2	2	3	1
Australia.....	27		26	35	23	20	2
Other countries.....	14		3/ 20	4/ 19	4	3	3
Total.....	850		1,273	893	634	723	506

1/ August 15 to July 31, partition from India effective August 14, 1947.

2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes Syria 11. 4/ Includes Bulgaria and Syria, 5 each.

Source: Government of Pakistan - Ministry of Commerce and Education; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 11--Peru: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of destination	Year beginning August 1				
	Average	1953	1954	1955	1956
	1935-39: 1945-49				
United States.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
United States.....	2	26	8	22	25
Belgium.....	14	25	44	47	55
Denmark.....	1	1	7	8	10
France.....	9	6	25	25	36
Germany, West.....	78	3	43	36	58
Italy.....	5	15	2	4	3
Netherlands.....	14	10	27	17	31
Switzerland.....	1	22	6	12	11
United Kingdom.....	170	84	104	45	89
India.....	3	28	(1/)	6	7
Japan.....	30	(1/)	13	15	29
Argentina.....	(1/)	7	14	3	6
Chile.....	9	28	33	72	91
Colombia.....	(1/)	29	21	6	17
Uruguay.....	0	1	4	3	4
Other countries.....	2	16	10	9	15
Total.....	338	301	361	330	487
					378

1/ Less than 500 bales.

Source: Algodon, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States
representatives abroad.

TABLE 12.--Sudan: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
averages 1934-38 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1934-38: 1945-49	1953	1954	1955	1956	
United States.....	1,000 bales 3	1,000 bales 1/ 16	1,000 bales 10	1,000 bales 1	1,000 bales 10	1,000 bales (2/)
Belgium.....	(3/)	(3/)	11	4	10	3
Czechoslovakia.....	(3/)	(2/)	0	6	5	1
France.....	16	2	29	27	29	26
Germany, West.....	5	(2/)	20	20	58	25
Italy.....	9	1	35	40	49	26
Netherlands.....	1/ 2	4/ 5	3	1	1	2
Poland.....	1/ 5	(3/)	0	3	7	2
United Kingdom.....	161	202	256	113	212	153
China.....	4/ 4	(3/)	0	0	19	4
Hong Kong.....	(3/)	4/ 2	1	(2/)	16	(2/)
India.....	5/ 47	5/ 67	37	68	104	54
Japan.....	6/ 8	(3/)	1	2	13	6
Ethiopia.....	(3/)	1/ 2	(2/)	3	9	9
Other countries.....	3	4	10	10	17	7/ 22
Total.....	8/ 258	8/ 287	413	298	559	333

1/ 2-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ One year only. 5/ Includes Pakistan. 6/ 4-year average. 7/ Includes U.S.S.R. 9. 8/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Source: Foreign Trade and Internal Statistics; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 13.-Turkey: Exports of cotton by country of destination,
average 1934-38, annual 1952-56

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1934-38	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Austria.....	0	7	(1/)	10	1	0
Czechoslovakia.....	3	25	30	16	2	0
Finland.....	0	8	15	2	(1/)	0
France.....	2	74	41	67	44	85
Germany, West.....	48	116	26	53	16	23
Hungary.....	0	31	19	9	2	0
Italy.....	16	122	53	23	52	49
Netherlands.....	0	7	0	(1/)	3	0
Poland.....	2	7	31	6	2	0
Sweden.....	0	4	0	0	1	7
United Kingdom.....	(1/)	3	2	(1/)	0	37
Yugoslavia.....	(1/)	18	57	22	5	0
Israel.....	1	4	25	5	5	3
Japan.....	7	0	52	1	0	1
Other countries....	5	7	26	19	9	2/ 19
Total.....	84	433	377	233	142	221

1/ Less than 500 bales. 2/ Includes India 13.

Source: Statistique Mensuelle du Commerce Exterieur; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 14.—Cotton: Exports from the Free World to Communist countries,
1934-38 average, annual 1955-56 and 1956-57 ^{1/}

Export country	Czecho-slovakia	Poland	Hungary	Rumania	Bulgaria	East 2/	U.S.S.R.	China	Communist: Total	
									(1,000 bales - 500 pounds gross)	
United States	1934-38: 65	224	3/ 2	2	579	4/ 29	55	958		
States 1955-56: 0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		1
1956-57: 0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		27
<u>Iran 5/</u> 1934-38: (67)	0	0	0	0	0	12	64	0		76
1955-56: 5	2	8	0	0	0	5	(6/)	0		20
Aug-Mar. 1956-57: 2	4	3	0	0	0	16	0	0		25
<u>Syria 7/</u> 1934-38: --	(67)	--	--	--	8/ 5	--	--	--		5
1955-56: 14	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0		21
1956-57: 48	15	0	5	19	0	16	54	0		157
<u>Turkey</u> 1934-38: 3	2	0	7	0	48	0	0	0		60
1955-56: 2	2	2	2	0	5	0	0	0		13
1956-57: 0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0		1
<u>Pakistan</u> 1934-38: --	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		15
1955-56: 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		21
1956-57: 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		58
<u>Brazil</u> 1934-38: 0	17	0	0	0	331	0	0	50		398
1955-56: 26	27	29	0	0	0	0	0	25		107
1956-57: 6	32	4	0	0	0	0	0	3		45
<u>Sudan</u> 1934-38: 0	8/ 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		11
1955-56: 5	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	19		35
1956-57: 1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	4		18
<u>Egypt</u> 1934-38: 60	39	18	4/ 39	0	10/ 172	0	21	349		
1955-56: 220	48	38	51	18	22	56	111	594		
1956-57: 100	42	8	23	10	47	191	83	504		
<u>Others 11/</u> 1934-38: (67)	1	0	0	(6/)	24	0	5	30		
1955-56: 1	1	6	3	0	0	23	11	45		
1956-57: 4	4	5	3	0	0	40	13	75		
<u>Total</u> 1934-38: 128	288	20	48	2	1,176	93	135	1,890		
1955-56: 273	90	87	57	22	27	84	323	963		
1956-57: 161	126	21	32	36	47	281	206	910		

^{1/} Year beginning August 1. ^{2/} 1934-38 average figures include West Germany. ^{3/} 3-year average. ^{4/} 4-year average.
^{5/} Year ended June 21, 1934-38. ^{6/} Less than 500 bales. ^{7/} Data not available for all countries. ^{8/} 2-year average.
^{9/} One year only. ^{10/} Includes Austria from 1-1-39. ^{11/} Afghanistan, Burma, Greece, Lebanon, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Paraguay.
Source: Reports from exporting countries, Agricultural Attaches, and United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 15.--Belgium: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin,
averages 1934-38 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						Year beginning August 1
	Average		1953	1954	1955	1956	
	1934-38 1/	1945-49 2/					
	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Argentina.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3
Belgian Congo.....	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	66
Brazil.....	3/ 1	(4/)	27	25	(5/)		10
Egypt.....	120	85	72	71	67		7
Greece.....	26	32	36	21	20		
Guatemala.....	17	12	25	15	16		
India.....	0	0	1	1	4	(5/)	
Mexico.....	(4/)	0	1	8	1	(5/)	2
Nicaragua.....	6/ 154	6/ 47	2	16	40		52
Pakistan.....	(4/)	3/ 25	54	82	93		1
Paraguay.....	(4/)	(7/)	6	15	18		
Peru.....	(6/)	6/ 2	19	16	16	(5/)	33
Sudan.....	(4/)	(5/)	10	17	7		1
Syria.....	(4/)	(7/)	27	27	22		
Turkey.....	(4/)	3/ 10	1	9	(5/)		0
United States.....	145	130	101	86	44		250
U.S.S.R.....	4	3/ 1	29	9	13		8
Other countries....	31	10	42	17	14		10
Total.....	506	8/ 362	464	451	389		446

1/ Calendar years only available data. 2/ August-May; estimated crop year total 509. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Less than 500 bales. 6/ Pakistan included with India prior to August 1947. 7/ 1949-50 only, Nicaragua 2 and Syria 5. 8/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Source: Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce avec les Pays Etrangers; Bulletin Mensuel du Commerce Exterieur; Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 16.--Canada: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1935-39 : 1945-49	1953	1954	1955	1956	
Brazil.....	(1/)	16	17	5	1	0
Egypt.....	8	1	13	0	0	0
India.....	2/ 2	2/ 3	1	1	1	1
Mexico.....	(1/)	79	4	19	259	15
Nicaragua.....	0	0	0	2	8	0
Peru.....	(1/)	(3/)	(3/)	1	2	1
United States.....	321	295	244	324	98	378
Other countries.....	3	1	4/ 6	5/ 6	6/ 8	(3/)
Total.....	334	395	285	358	377	395

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Includes Pakistan. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Argentina 5. 5/ Guatemala 4. 6/ El Salvador 6.

Source: Cotton Institute of Canada.

TABLE 17.--Finland: Imports of cotton from major countries of origin 1/, average 1934-38, annual 1951-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1934-38 2/	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Brazil.....	4	23	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	(3/)	2	4	3	3	6
Mexico.....	(4/)	6	23	4	3	0
Pakistan.....	(1/)	3	0	0	0	0
Turkey.....	(1/)	(3/)	9	12	(3/)	0
United States....	48	33	7	7	12	20
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	0	20	41	44	41
Other countries..	5/ 11	(3/)	0	0	0	(3/)
Total.....	63	67	63	67	62	67

1/ Mill arrivals. 2/ Calendar years only available data. 3/ Less than 500 bales
4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ United Kingdom 8 and Germany 2.

Source: Association of Finnish Cotton Mills.

TABLE 18.--France: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1935-39, annual 1952-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1935-39	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	1/ 7	(2/)	3	6	(3/)	0
Belgian Congo.....	(4/)	(4/)	7	3	23	61
Brazil.....	90	2/ 8	117	65	41	29
Egypt.....	243	301	205	146	151	61
French Colonies.....	36	152	157	194	208	205
Greece.....	(4/)	1	15	18	51	103
India.....	5/ 194	5/ 92	10	13	17	7
Iran.....	(4/)	(6/)	14	63	60	65
Mexico.....	(4/)	9	4	13	40	94
Pakistan.....	(5/)	(5/)	73	40	88	93
Peru.....	7/ 9	8/ 37	26	29	35	40
Sudan.....	(4/)	13	29	31	32	23
Syria.....	(4/)	2	100	148	174	100
Turkey.....	(4/)	6/ 142	52	59	58	89
Uganda.....	(4/)	(6/)	(4/)	5	4	20
United States.....	669	523	451	443	195	422
U.S.S.R.....	(4/)	(4/)	25	39	33	37
Other countries.....	42	4	26	20	11	9/ 127
Total.....	1,290	1,284	1,314	1,335	1,221	1,576

1/ 3-year average. 2/ Argentina included with Brazil. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ Pakistan included with India. 6/ Iran and Uganda included with Turkey. 7/ 4-year average. 8/ Includes Paraguay. 9/ British W. Africa 49 and Central America 56.

Source: Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 19.--Federal Republic of Germany: Imports of cotton by country of origin, average 1934-38, annual 1952-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1934-38	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(1/)	9	23	10	1	5
Argentina.....	49	8	11	6	0	(2/)
Belgian Congo.....	13	76	42	26	35	35
Brazil.....	285	1	214	193	74	29
British East Africa..	(1/)	57	39	45	63	88
Burma.....	3/ 1	3	6	2	4	4
Egypt.....	174	127	128	93	90	59
El Salvador.....	(1/)	21	8	6	22	4
Guatemala.....	(1/)	0	(2/)	17	24	3
India.....	118	23	7	8	15	5
Iran.....	4/ 21	38	31	33	13	5
Iraq.....	(2/)	1	1	1	9	3
Mexico.....	(1/)	86	89	140	411	174
Nicaragua.....	(1/)	27	55	62	116	32
Pakistan.....	(1/)	92	35	19	40	10
Paraguay.....	2	2	6	4	10	6
Peru.....	83	32	55	51	76	66
Sudan.....	(1/)	28	26	17	60	32
Syria.....	(1/)	39	39	31	29	6
Turkey.....	48	134	67	54	28	24
United States.....	301	276	377	381	90	927
U.S.S.R.....	(1/)	0	(2/)	6	53	72
Other countries.....	80	4	5	6	13	7
Total.....	1,175	1,084	1,264	1,211	1,276	1,596

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales.
 3/ 2-year average. 4/ 4-year average.

Source: Der Auswartige Handel Deutschland and Monathliche Machweise über den Auswaritigen Handel; Agricultural Attaches, and United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 20.--Hong Kong: Imports ^{1/} of cotton by country of origin,
average 1946-50, annual 1952-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1946-50 ^{2/}	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	0	6	3	1	(3/)	0
Argentina.....	(4/)	0	3	9	(3/)	3
Belgian Congo.....	0	0	1	5	1	(3/)
Brazil.....	(4/)	(3/)	85	57	31	38
British East Africa..	(3/)	24	16	30	45	52
Burma.....	5/ 5	7	5	9	5	3
Egypt.....	5/ 2	10	2	(3/)	(3/)	(3/)
India.....	24	1	(3/)	6	48	31
Pakistan.....	5/ 64	88	101	73	61	34
Syria.....	0	(3/)	(4/)	9	5	(3/)
Turkey.....	5/ 4	7	(4/)	(4/)	1	5
United States.....	17	(3/)	5	10	31	72
Other countries.....	2	8	3	11	13	17
Total.....	6/ 88	151	224	220	241	255

^{1/} Gross imports 1946-49, much of which was reexported; imports for consumption beginning in 1950. ^{2/} Trade data for earlier years not readily available. 3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ If any, included in other countries. 5/ 3-year average. 6/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Source: Colonial Secretariat, Hong Kong.

TABLE 21.--India: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1945-49, annual 1952-56

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1						1/
	Average:		1952	1953	1954	1955	
	1945-49						
Brazil.....	1,000	bales	1,000	bales	1,000	bales	1,000
Egypt.....	7	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt.....	249		204		221		184
Egypt.....							28
Kenya.....	157		195		143		197
Pakistan.....	3/ 132	(2/)	0	0	0	0	0
Peru.....	13		4	(4/)	3	0	7
Sudan.....	30		63		43		108
Tanganyika.....	25		7		2		5
United States.....	71		77		148		8
Other countries.....	16		13		8		314
Total.....	5/ 648		563		565		454
							11

1/ August-March; estimated crop year total 600. 2/ If any, included in other countries. 3/ 3-year average. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Figures do not add to total because of Pakistan's 3-year average.

Source: Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade and Navigation of India; Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 22.--Italy: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1934-38 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1934-38:	1945-49:	1953	1954	1955	1956
	:	:	:	:	:	:
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales
Brazil.....	24	100	92	81	46	26
British East Africa..	(1/)	(1/)	20	11	7	7
Egypt.....	126	142	118	77	98	44
Greece.....	(1/)	(1/)	13	25	90	11
India.....	2/ 92	2/ 33	4	5	26	5
Iran.....	(1/)	(1/)	5	22	32	22
Mexico.....	3/ 1	17	6	12	56	28
Pakistan.....	(2/)	(2/)	62	29	37	5
Peru.....	4/ 3	8	3	1	0	8
Sudan.....	(1/)	(1/)	31	27	50	28
Syria.....	5/ 1	5/ 1	13	29	36	25
Turkey.....	3/ 14	(1/)	97	23	58	39
United States.....	416	457	233	251	121	593
U.S.S.R.....	(1/)	(1/)	16	43	22	13
Other countries.....	27	33	22	19	14	32
Total	: 704	: 791	: 735	: 655	: 693	: 6/ 886

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Pakistan included with India.
 3/ Calendar years prior to 1937-38. 4/ Calendar years prior to 1936-37.
 5/ 2-year average. 6/ Total tentatively revised to 960, breakdown not available.

Source: Statistica del Commercio con L'Ester, Agricultural Attaches,
and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 23.--Japan: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1935-39, annual 1952-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	Average: 1935-39	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
:	:	:	:	:	:	:
:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
:	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Afghanistan.....	(1/)	6	17	15	7	2
Argentina.....	(1/)	46	80	14	(2/)	0
Brazil.....	203	30	210	245	161	179
British East Africa..	66	31	21	10	47	26
Burma.....	(1/)	47	49	36	19	33
Egypt.....	140	85	93	76	111	91
El Salvador.....	(1/)	0	12	23	92	47
India.....	3/1,251	172	68	83	262	144
Iran.....	(1/)	19	62	26	10	14
Mexico.....	(1/)	503	476	489	499	616
Nicaragua.....	(1/)	8	22	25	58	15
Pakistan.....	(3/)	439	311	207	270	280
Paraguay.....	(1/)	11	2	9	5	1
Peru.....	(1/)	20	12	17	20	35
Sudan.....	(1/)	12	1	2	8	10
Syria.....	(1/)	(1/)	3	4	29	5
Turkey.....	4/ 7	(2/)	49	1	(1/)	1
United States.....	1,127	625	942	753	768	1,425
Other countries....	5/ 383	1	1	2	10	5
Total.....	3,177	2,055	2,431	2,037	2,376	2,929

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ Less than 500 bales.
3/ Pakistan included with India. 4/ 4-year average. 5/ China 232.

Source: All Japan Cotton Spinners Association; Monthly Return of The Foreign Trade of Japan.

TABLE 24.--Netherlands: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
average 1935-39, annual 1952-56

Country of origin	Average 1935-39 1/	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
		Year beginning August 1					
		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 2/	
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	7	7	17	9	(3/)		1
Belgian Congo.....	28	42	37	36	34		32
Brazil.....	23	(3/)	14	12	9		9
Burma.....	(3/)	0	9	3	4	(4/)	
Egypt.....	5	21	22	20	21		10
India and Pakistan..	39	21	13	6	16		7
Mexico.....	(4/)	75	82	109	175		79
Nicaragua.....	(3/)	7	7	12	28		10
Peru.....	9	16	15	13	22		16
United States.....	96	76	99	100	10		183
U.S.S.R.....	(3/)	(3/)	5	8	2	(3/)	
Other countries.....	28	5/ 31	6/ 18	7/ 13	8/ 14	9/ 11	
Total.....	235	296	338	341	335		358

1/ Calendar years. 2/ August-June; estimated crop year total 380. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ British East Africa 13. 6/ Turkey 5. 7/ Iran 3, Iraq 3. 8/ El Salvador 4, Guatemala 3. 9/ Sudan and Uganda, 3 each.

Source: Economisch Instituut Voor De Textiel Industrie; Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 25.--Spain: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
annual 1935, 1951-56

Country of origin	1935 1/	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
		Year beginning August 1					
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 2/
		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
		bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	21	3	1	2	0	0	0
Brazil.....	0	9	34	57	78	61	29
Egypt.....	109	56	77	59	44	8	5
India and Pakistan..	50	20	36	15	0	0	0
Iran.....	(3/)	1	5	8	0	0	0
Syria.....	(3/)	6	6	4	0	1	0
Turkey.....	0	(4/)	2	2	2	0	0
United States 5/....	255	287	139	198	206	146	174
Other countries.....	12	4	6	3	(4/)	0	6/ 18
Total.....	447	386	306	348	330	216	226

1/ Calendar year. Last figures available prior to Spanish Civil War. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ If any, included in other countries. 4/ Less than 500 bales. 5/ Includes imports of Mexican cotton which may be estimated by reference to tables 2, 7, and 9, for exports of United States and Mexican cotton to Spain. 6/ Includes Greece 3, and Mexico 15.

Source: Agricultural Attaches and other United States representatives abroad.

TABLE 26.--United Kingdom: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average		1953	1954	1955	1956
	1935-39	1945-49				
Aden.....	1,000	1,000	8	15	19	25
Argentina.....	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
Argentina.....	(1/)	(1/)	8	15	19	25
Belgian Congo.....	43	2/ 20	48	36	(3/)	19
Brazil.....	(1/)	69	28	8	17	2
Brazil.....	240	333	207	131	141	34
British East Africa....	35	65	83	30	34	36
British West Africa....	26	33	127	123	166	53
British West Indies....	3	3	2	5	4	3
Burma.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	9	7	4
Egypt.....	617	379	210	67	47	(3/)
El Salvador.....	(1/)	2/ 6	16	11	17	3
Guatemala.....	(1/)	(1/)	(1/)	4	5	2
India and Pakistan....	4/ 416	125	102	88	127	32
Iran.....	(1/)	2/ 1	11	15	24	19
Iraq.....	(1/)	(1/)	2	4	6	2
Mexico.....	(1/)	2/ 5	17	40	72	43
Nicaragua.....	(1/)	2/ 4	11	9	19	32
Paraguay.....	(1/)	(1/)	(3/)	4	10	21
Peru.....	184	81	98	49	88	81
Sudan.....	143	195	225	118	237	153
Syria.....	(1/)	2/ 12	31	48	37	10
Turkey.....	(1/)	2/ 19	2	0	(3/)	57
United States 5/.....	1,348	487	451	528	287	1,088
U. S. S. R.....	(1/)	6/ 36	22	103	72	29
Other countries.....	73	3	51	36	47	25
Total.....	3,128	7/ 1,830	1,752	1,481	1,483	1,773

1/ If any, included in other countries. 2/ 1949-50 only available data.

3/ Less than 500 bales. 4/ Includes Burma prior to 1937. 5/ Includes Mexican cotton transshipped through United States ports. 6/ 2-year average. 7/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Source: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom and the Raw Cotton Commission.

TABLE 27.--United States: Imports of cotton by country of origin,
averages 1935-39 and 1945-49, annual 1953-56

Country of origin	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)						
	Year beginning August 1						
	Average 1935-39:	1945-49:	1953	1954	1955		
Brazil.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	
China.....	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	
Brazil.....	3	1	2	1	1	2	
China.....	1/ 31	(2/)	0	0	0	0	
Egypt.....	63	103	77	73	60	36	
India.....	3/ 67	3/ 103	18	17	6	4	
Mexico.....	23	19	17	20	22	22	
Pakistan.....	(3/)	4/ 12	14	11	22	16	
Peru.....	1	23	8	22	23	8	
Sudan.....	(5/)	1/ 4	7	3	2	(2/)	
U.S.S.R.....	6/ 5	4/ 1	1	1	1	0	
Other countries.....	0	0	1	2	(2/)	1	
Total 7/.....	8/ 185	8/ 260	145	150	137	89	

1/ 4-year average. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Pakistan included with India prior to partition in 1947. 4/ 3-year average. 5/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 6/ 2-year average. 7/ Includes small quantities which are re-exported each year. 8/ Total does not add due to partial averages.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

TABLE 28.--United States: Cotton import quotas by type and cotton imports in latest quota year 1/

Type of cotton	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)				
	Quota year beginning	Type of: quota	Amount of: quota	Imports in quota year	
	:	:	:	:	:
Upland type:			1,000	1,000	
Cotton, under 1-1/8" other than harsh or rough under 3/4":	Sept. 20, 1956	Country:	30		20
Asiatic type:					
Cotton, harsh or rough under 3/4":	Sept. 20, 1956	Global	146		22
Egyptian type:					
Cotton, 1-1/8" or more.....	Aug. 1, 1956	Global	95	2/ 95	

1/ Imports are for quota year as indicated, and do not coincide with imports during August-July crop year as shown in Table 27. 2/ Includes 47,000 bales of stockpile cotton entered under import quota, but not yet available for consumption.

Source: United States Customs Bureau.

TABLE 29.--Cotton: Imports into Free World countries
from the U.S.S.R., annual 1952-56

Country of destination	(Bales of 500 pounds gross)					
	Year beginning August 1					
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales	: bales
Austria.....	0	1	5	17		14
Belgium.....	0	29	9	13		1/ 10
Denmark.....	0	3	2	0		0
Finland.....	20	41	52	40		42
France.....	0	25	39	33		37
Germany, West.....	0	(2/)	6	53		72
Italy.....	0	16	43	22		13
Netherlands.....	0	5	8	2		0
Norway.....	0	0	1	0		0
Sweden.....	0	(2/)	13	4		0
Switzerland.....	(2/)	1	1	1		3
United Kingdom.....	0	22	103	72		29
United States.....	0	1	1	1		0
Yugoslavia.....	0	0	5	26		0
Other countries.....	0	(2/)(3/)	4/ 1	(2/)(5/)		6/ 15
Total Free World..	20	144	289	284		235

1/ Partially estimated. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Union of South Africa and Canada. 4/ Japan and India. 5/ Portugal and Uruguay.

6/ Partially estimated; Uruguay 15.

Source: Reports from importing countries, Agricultural Attaches, and other United States representatives abroad.

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Foreign Agricultural Service Washington D.C.



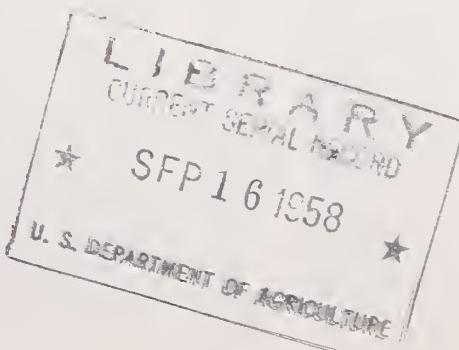
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STATUS OF COTTON PURCHASE AUTHORIZATIONS
UNDER TITLE I, PUBLIC LAW 480

COTTON
FC 34-57
Dec. 4, 1957

Since the beginning of the Title I, Public Law 480 program, cotton purchase authorizations totaling about \$389 million have been issued for the purchase of lint cotton. Sales of about 2.311 million bales of lint cotton have been registered for export, and about 2.217 million bales have been exported or booked for export.

The table on the following pages gives details regarding authorizations for fiscal years 1956-57 and 1957-58. Details for fiscal years 1954-55 and 1955-56 were last reported in Foreign Agriculture Circular FC 28-57 of October 22, 1957.



Cotton Purchase Authorizations under Title I, Public Law 480: Status through Dec. 3, 1957

Country of destination and fiscal year in which authorization issued	Authorization date issued	Funds authorized	Sales registered	Exported or booked for contract-export 2/	Final delivery date
Fiscal year 1954-55:	---	---	---	---	---
Fiscal year 1955-56:	---	123,011,588	705,345:	697,372	---
Fiscal year 1956-57:	---	79,770,834	481,560:	479,530	---
China(Taiwan).....	8-20-56	37-03:	5,256,000	42,500:	11-30-56 : 4-30-57
Burma/United Kingdom.....	8-20-56	33-03:	2,625,000	18,255:	10-31-57 : 11-30-57
Burma/Japan.....	8-20-56	33-04:	9,000,000	59,546:	4-30-57 : 5-31-57
Burma/West Germany.....	8-20-56	33-05:	2,625,000	18,989:	10-31-57 : 11-30-57
Burma/India.....	8-30-56	33-08:	3,850,000	23,098:	10-31-57 : 11-30-57
Indonesia/United Kingdom.....	8-30-56	34-06:	3,000,000	20,741:	9-30-57 : 10-31-57
Indonesia/West Germany.....	8-30-56	34-07:	455,304	3,095:	9-30-57 : 10-31-57
Indonesia/Belgium.....	8-30-56	34-08:	447,183	5,473:	4,672 :
Indonesia/Hong Kong.....	8-30-56	34-09:	6,000,000	54,803:	52,568 :
Indonesia/Japan.....	9-21-56	34-11:	15,000,000	95,063:	9-30-57 : 10-31-57
Netherlands.....	9-24-56	38-01:	275,000	1,800:	1,771 :
Pakistan.....	10-19-56	15-20:	4,551,726	25,728:	24,994 :
India.....	10-31-56	39-03:	23,925,000	132,172:	124,276 :
Indonesia.....	11-27-56	34-13:	3,563,197	24,531:	24,540 :
Yugoslavia.....	11-28-56	11-11-2/	12,800,000	94,735:	94,250 :
Italy.....	12- 3-56	20-11:	30,200,000	198,162:	194,052 :
Austria.....	3-12-57	21-11:	455,000	2,574:	2,562 :
Pakistan.....	4-12-57	15-23:	3,240,274	7,569:	6,996 :
Iceland.....	5- 2-57	40-04:	77,000	410:	0 :
Italy.....	5- 9-57	20-17:	1,000,000	5,985:	5,990 :
Finland.....	5-17-57	18-14-2/	1,000,000	6,302:	5,896 :
Austria.....	7-24-57	21-15:	4,631,000	11,345:	4,477 :
India.....	5-17-57	39-09:	8,666,250	43,406:	20,158 :
Poland.....	6- 7-57	41-01:	14,853,000	98,121:	96,371 :
Colombia.....	6-14-57	25-09:	1,862,000	11,191:	11,054 :
Spain.....	6-26-57	17-40:	936,692	4,940:	8-31-57 :
Chile.....	6-27-57	12-13-2/	2,000,000	12,584:	12,234 :
Total: fiscal year 1956-57.....	---	162,294,626	1,023,118:	965,902	---

Total to date fiscal 1957-58.	---	---	24,082,513:	101,908	:	75,045	---	---	---
Total PA's issued fiscal 1954-55 to Sept. 4, 1957.....	---	---	389,159,561	:	---	---	---	---	---
Agreements signed, no PA issued :	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Indonesia.....	3-	2-56:	6,282,000:	---	---	---	---	---	---
India.....	8-29-56:	4/	38,380,000:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total.....	---	---	44,662,000:	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grand total.....	---	---	433,821,561	2,311,931	22,217,849	:	---	---	---

1/ Unless otherwise noted, includes 50 per cent of ocean transportation cost. 2/ Through Nov. 29, reported by CSS.
 3/ Separate PA issued for 50 per cent of ocean transportation. 4/ Program for fiscal years 1958 and 1959.

